

**CALIFORNIA STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH
MONTHLY BULLETIN**



Automobile campers are provided with free, sanitary camping grounds by many California cities. In Sacramento they are provided with tent frames, tables, benches, stoves, wash-racks for machines, as well as wood and water, all free of cost. By providing clean camping places, the outlying districts, which would otherwise be used, are kept in sanitary condition and the health of both resident and tourist is safeguarded.

**RECIPROCITY WITH ARMY AND NAVY
AUTOMOBILE CAMPING GROUNDS
WHY INFANT WELFARE WORK**

AUGUST, 1917

California State Board of Health

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CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
EDITORIALS—The Generals Confer and the Fight Begins—The Urgency of the Measures—The Passing of the "Certificate of Health"—San Diego Working at Venereal Disease Control—Need Physicians for the Army—Saving Food Through Rabies Control—Alcohol and the Public Health—Tuberculosis Reduced in Large Cities—Make Children Fit for Future Burdens—California Milk Law May Be Far Reaching—Health and Sanitation Near Army Cantons—Reciprocal Notification, Civilian and Military—How California Health Officers Cooperate—Infantile Paralysis Not Unusually Prevalent Now—Fair Oaks Will Eradicate Mosquitoes—An Opportunity for a Local Health District	52
SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH-----	57
VENEREAL DISEASE AND THE PRESS-----	58
PROVISIONS FOR TUBERCULOUS RECRUITS-----	60
THE WAR AND TUBERCULOSIS-----	61
AUTOMOBILE CAMPING GROUNDS-----	62
SCREENING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES-----	63
HOW RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION WORKS OUT-----	64
WHY INFANT WELFARE WORK?-----	65
HOW OLD ARE YOU?-----	66
REPORT OF ANTIPLAQUE MEASURES FOR JUNE, 1917-----	67
JULY MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH-----	68
PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REDUCED GREATLY, Report of the Bureau of Administration, W. A. Sawyer, M.D., Director-----	70
ANOTHER TYPHOID CARRIER DISCOVERED, Report of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, James G. Cumming, M.D., Director-----	72
BIRTHS MUST BE REPORTED, Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, George D. Leslie, Director-----	75
COUNTIES MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, Report of the Bureau of Tuberculosis, E. L. M. Tate, Director-----	79
COOPERATION WITH ARMY IN SANITATION OF PROSPECTIVE CANTONS, Report of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, C. G. Gillespie, C.E., Director -----	81
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF MOUNTAIN DAIRIES, Report of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs, E. J. Lea, M.S., Director-----	84
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RED CROSS NURSING, Report of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, Anna C. Jammé, R.N., Director-----	94
LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS-----	96

MONTHLY BULLETIN

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Devoted to the Prevention of Sickness and Death

Entered as second-class matter, August 15, 1905, at the post office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

Sent free, on request, to any citizen of California.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Secretary and Executive Officer . . Editor
GUY P. JONES, Morbidity Statistician Associate Editor

**The Generals Confer
and the Fight Begins.**

The campaign against venereal disease has been launched. The drive against commercialized prostitution, the principal source of venereal disease, is being vigorously advanced in many communities by various agencies, responding to the call of Governor Stephens. As a supplement to these measures, the health authorities are preparing to provide better diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, to discover and isolate dangerous infectious persons. A notable gathering of sanitarians and officials of cities and counties near the military and naval camps of the San Francisco Bay region met July 16, in the office of Mayor Rolph at San Francisco. It was a council of war to plan the campaign and secure the necessary funds. Many counties and cities which were not represented at this meeting are vitally interested, and it was decided to have a larger conference in San Francisco July 21 to adopt a detailed plan of campaign. In San Francisco, however, the work was to begin at once, and Mayor Rolph announced that he would personally be responsible for the necessary financial support.



**The Urgency of
the Measures.**

The health officials of California, and of the nation, have been very backward in giving to venereal diseases the attention which is warranted by their prevalence, destructiveness, and preventability. In fact, at the present time, when the suppression of prostitution brings to light many cases of active venereal diseases, most health officers are not even seriously interested in the fact that these cases are being disposed of by being "floated" into other communities under suspended sentences. Every city and county should isolate such persons under the public health act and treat them at public expense until no longer infectious.

The Passing of the "Certificate of Health." Here and there in California, physicians are furnishing certificates of health to prostitutes, knowing full well that the statements are for use in soliciting. Just how a self-respecting physician can accept a share of the profits of prostitution and give in return a statement intended to increase the illegal practice is difficult to understand. Within the past few days a part-time health officer told how he gave these certificates, charging two dollars for each examination. When Doctor X., as private practitioner, discovered a case of active syphilis, did he, as health officer, isolate it and supervise it? No. He had no idea what became of the cases, or to what extent they continued to spread infection broadcast.

In connection with the beginning of the new campaign against venereal disease in one of our cities, several cases of syphilis were reported as coming from one clandestine prostitute. When looked up, she presented a recently-dated card from a local physician, certifying that she was free from all "sextual and venereal" diseases. Examination showed that she was syphilitic. Evidently the complaisant physician was equally thorough in physical examination and in spelling. The physician who issues such cards to prostitutes for use in soliciting, is a partner in their illegal business and a menace to the public health.

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San Diego Working at Venereal Disease Control.

at a conference held in San Diego, in response to the first letter of the State Board of Health calling attention to the increased danger from venereal disease in war time.

* * * * *

Need Physicians for the Army.

If men in the army are to be spared needless pain and suffering, they must be supervised by well-trained and thorough medical officers. If they are to be saved from unnecessary illnesses they must be protected by men skilled in sanitary science. The army is calling loudly to physicians to enroll. It is time for every qualified man to consider seriously whether he is not the person to answer the call. Some men are needed at home for the support of dependents and others are essential to the welfare of their communities, but there must be many who have not yet come forward, whose duty clearly lies in the service of their country with the army or navy.

* * * * *

Saving Food Through Rabies Control.

Rabies itself destroys cattle and sheep, thus diminishing our precious supply of protein foods. The recent campaign against rabies in Modoc County involved the destruction of many thousands of coyotes as well as the control of dogs. As a result, a considerable number of cattle and sheep were protected from rabies, but probably the greatest direct addition in the meat supply was due to the marked decrease in the number of lambs killed by coyotes.

Alcohol and the Public Health.

In the July Bulletin, an article "Health Departments and the Alcohol Question" was reprinted from the Bulletin of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, credit to that publication having been unintentionally omitted. The statements in the article are "safe and sane," bearing none of the earmarks of exaggeration and emotion characterizing so much of the antialcohol propaganda. If health departments the country over undertake to tell the truth about alcohol in its relation to the public health, it is hoped that they may approach the subject as calmly, reasonably and effectively as the Massachusetts State Board of Health has done.

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Tuberculosis Reduced In Large Cities.

Since 1900 the reductions in the tuberculosis death rates in the larger cities of California have been remarkable. While the rates have fluctuated during certain years of the period 1900-1915, the general trend has been downward. The following table shows how great these reductions have been:

*Tuberculosis Death Rate per 100,000 Population.**

	1900	1915
Los Angeles -----	391.3	200.1
San Francisco -----	330.1	197.1
Sacramento -----	338.1	209.8
Oakland -----	227.0	128.4
Fresno -----	208.5	184.5

*U. S. census rates.

The general improvement in living conditions, as well as other social betterments, are great factors in bringing about these reductions. Continued improvements in social conditions together with the adoption of strong control measures will crowd these rates still lower.

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Make Children Fit For Future Burdens.

The American children of 1917 will, in a score of years, be the American citizens upon whose shoulders will fall many burdens, perhaps more trying than ours are today. After this war is fought and won, the whole world will be reorganized and the problems of reorganization will probably weigh most heavily upon these citizens to be. In order that they may be fit to meet conditions of that distant day, the children of 1917 should be given every opportunity to grow strong. Every child is needed for the future work that lies ahead of America. Infant welfare workers have never had greater opportunities for important work than they have today. Every physical defect corrected in American children will make the race better able to play its part in firmly establishing both freedom and peace throughout the whole world.

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California Milk Law May Be Far Reaching.

California's milk law saves hundreds of children's lives every year. It is doubtful if any one law written upon the statutes is more directly responsible for the conservation of human life in California than this law which

provides for pure milk. We do not know now how greatly these lives may be needed in future years. We do not know how many Californians shall lay down their lives upon European battlefields this year, next year, or the year after. We do know, however, that every child born in California is entitled to receive every possible requisite for safeguarding his health. Twenty years hence, California will have great need for the children of today, for important work awaits them.

* * * * *

**Health and Sanitation
Near Army Cantonments.**

Alto. The California State Board of Health is aiding the army in making preparations for the sanitation of the cantonments and it is also looking after the sanitation of the surrounding territory occupied by civilians. There must be no conditions unfavorable to the health of these civilians or of the soldiers encamped near them. Health officers near the cantonments must report cases of communicable disease in their territory both to the State Board of Health and to the surgeon of the cantonment. No health officer can be delinquent in such reporting. His responsibilities and the responsibilities of the people in his territory are immeasurably increased. Let the health of no soldier in a California cantonment suffer because of civilian neglect.

* * * * *

**Reciprocal Notification,
Civilian and Military.**

Health officers in the territory surrounding army posts, cantonments, and naval stations will reciprocate regularly with army and navy surgeons in reporting cases of communicable disease. In this way, the health of the military population and that of the civilian population may be properly safeguarded. The health officers who are actively engaged in such reciprocal notification are Dr. Wm. C. Hassler, San Francisco; Dr. L. M. Powers, Los Angeles; Dr. A. E. Banks, San Diego; Dr. O. G. Wicherski, San Diego; Dr. R. K. McGuffin, Imperial; Dr. W. L. Ellis, Calexico; Dr. J. A. Beck, Salinas; Mr. C. A. Kiernan, Monterey; Dr. J. H. Kuser, San Rafael; and Dr. A. H. Vance, Sausalito. With the establishment of more training camps, other health officers will be called upon to engage in similar reciprocal notification of reportable diseases. This is a patriotic service, benefiting civilian and soldier alike.

* * * * *

**How California Health
Officers Cooperate.**

Every Monday morning, without fail, the California State Board of Health receives a morbidity report covering the preceding week from the health officers of the twenty-four cities in the state having 10,000 population and over. This means that the State Board of Health is advised regarding the presence of communicable diseases among nearly two million Californians, two-thirds of the whole population, thirty-six hours after the close of each week. Such cooperation is of the greatest value, as it enables the board to keep a close check upon communicable diseases in the large centers of population. As soon as these reports are received, they are tabulated,

compared with previous reports and are submitted to the United States Public Health Service. Reports are also received promptly from health officers in smaller cities and rural districts and the information supplied is made use of immediately. Most of the reports reach the State Board of Health early in the week, in time for publishing in the regular weekly communicable disease summary issued every Wednesday noon.

* * * * *

Infantile Paralysis Not Unusually Prevalent Now.

Infantile paralysis is no more prevalent in California than usual. There have been only nineteen cases of the disease in the state during the first half of 1917. The season during which it is most prevalent is just beginning, but, judging from reports made by health departments of other states, there is no reason to believe that any widespread outbreak of the disease will occur in California this year. Vermont has recently had more cases than usual, but as yet, there is no indication that the New York outbreak of last year will be productive of extensive outbreaks in other states this year.

* * * * *

Fair Oaks Will Eradicate Mosquitoes.

The Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County has established a mosquito abatement district at Fair Oaks, the boundaries of the district being the same as those of the Fair Oaks-Wright Irrigation District. Conditions in connection with gold dredging and irrigation operation make mosquito eradication in this district imperative. Interesting reports of the work are expected, as the field for successful eradication of malaria and mosquitoes in the district offer spectacular opportunities.

* * * * *

An Opportunity for a Local Health District.

The territory including Palo Alto, Mayfield, Mountain View, Stanford University and the surrounding country offers great advantages for the organization of a local health district and it is understood that the formation of such a district has been favorably discussed. The establishment of an army cantonment near Mayfield and Palo Alto would seem to make the organization of such a unit necessary. The Matadero mosquito abatement district, covering most of the territory that would naturally be included in a local health district, is about organized. Should a local health district be formed, facilities for the promotion of general public health would be increased many times, providing northern Santa Clara County with all of the advantages of a large city health department and at a nominal cost.

* * * * *

Sonoma Valley After Mosquito. The Southern Sonoma Mosquito Abatement District, consisting of the territory in the voting precincts of San Luis, Vineberg, El Verano, Sonoma No. 1 and No. 2, Agua Caliente and Glen Ellen, was formed recently by the supervisors of Sonoma County. The district was organized upon the request of residents in the southern part of the county and includes the city of Sonoma.

SUPPRESSION OF PROSTITUTION FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

A program for the suppression of prostitution as a measure for the prevention of the venereal diseases in soldiers, sailors and civilians was adopted at an important conference held in San Francisco July 21. This conference was held in the chambers of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors and was attended by officers of the United States Army, Navy and Public Health Service, the State Board of Health, mayors, chairmen of boards of supervisors, city and county health officers, chiefs of police and sheriffs of the cities and counties near the Army and Navy encampments of the San Francisco Bay region. The conference was made a permanent organization and an executive committee was appointed.

Emphasis was placed on the suppression of prostitution, the one great source of venereal disease, through the strict enforcement of the state laws. The plan included also supplementary measures aimed at the direct control of syphilis and gonorrhea, like other preventable diseases, by better treatment for the purpose of rendering diseased persons non-infectious, and also by isolating or quarantining infected men or women who can not be otherwise prevented from endangering the public health.

The unanimous agreement of the conference on a uniform plan for the prevention of venereal disease marks an epoch in public health work in California. How effectively the program will be carried out will be shown by the venereal disease records of the great army camps. These statistics will be an index of the vice and disease conditions of the surrounding communities.

The program as adopted and subscribed to by the delegates is as follows:

1. Prostitution is to be suppressed, vigorously and continuously through the enforcement of the state laws, and the issuance of certificates of health to prostitutes shall be no part of the program.
2. Prostitutes brought to the attention of the police or health authorities are to be examined; and all persons, male or female, capable of spreading venereal disease are to be isolated, under the provisions of the Public Health Act or local ordinance, and treated at public expense as long as there is danger, in the opinion of the health officer, of their exposing others.
3. Under no circumstances are infected prostitutes to be "floated" into other communities, and if they are known to go from one community to another, the health officials of the places of destination are to be notified at once.
4. The state law, requiring the reporting of syphilis and gonococcus infections by physicians' office numbers, is to be enforced to the letter, and in addition, physicians are to be urged to obtain, and furnish to the local health officers, the names of the persons who are suspected of disseminating infection. The local health officers are thereupon to investigate and supervise or isolate infectious cases, according to the circumstances.

5. To provide and encourage the instruction of young men and women in the advantages of a clean life and the dangers from venereal diseases.
6. To provide adequate opportunities for expert diagnosis, treatment, and advice for infected persons financially unable to secure proper attention for themselves, and to encourage the continuance of treatment until the patient is cured, or at least becomes noninfectious.
7. To provide free laboratory tests for syphilis and gonococcus infections for physicians, and to encourage greater use of the free tests for these diseases available at the laboratory of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the State Board of Health.

The following resolution was adopted by the conference:

"Resolved, That this conference on Cooperation of the Civil Authorities with the Army and Navy in the Prevention of Venereal Diseases be regarded as permanent, and that an executive committee be appointed by the chair, and include one member from each of the groups represented in the call to the meeting."

VENEREAL DISEASE AND THE PRESS.

The New York Evening Post, on July 14, began the publication of a series of articles pertaining to the venereal diseases. In an editorial in the same issue, printed herewith, the Post states the reasons for publishing these articles:

"The Evening Post feels that it is performing a public service in beginning today the publication of a series of articles on the combating of diseases of immorality. The time is past when this matter can be passed over in silence. Even in normal times, reticence and the ignorance which it fosters have utterly failed to protect society from the menace of widespread contamination; the entrance of the United States into the war and the consequent gathering of great armies of young men have immensely multiplied the danger, not only to the young men themselves, but to the community as a whole. Disease which last year, under conditions of very imperfect report and registration, in the city of New York, for example, produced more cases than tuberculosis, and many thousandfold more than smallpox, deserves other than casual attention. It is time to look the matter in the face and to change the whole attitude of the community toward its treatment. The "conspiracy of silence" must be broken, and the Evening Post means to help break it."

The articles have the endorsement and the approval "as to soundness and accuracy" of the American Social Hygiene Association and the New York Social Hygiene Society. In the first article of the series, by Hilton Howell Railey, emphasis is placed upon the greater prevalence in New York City of syphilis than of tuberculosis. It emphasizes also the increased danger to national health because of war conditions. Mr. Railey's comparison follows:

"There was a day, not very long ago, when tuberculosis was looked upon as rather a matter of course; one had it, and died of it, or didn't have it. It was largely a private, or at most a family affair; society felt little concern. Now it is recognized as one of the scourges of the world. So it was of smallpox, the very name of which has become a terror.

There is a disease, more prevalent and more deadly than tuberculosis, and infinitely more so than smallpox, the name of which is spoken only in whispers; which as yet society treats as a private affair. It is infectious in the highest degree, a peril whose menace it is difficult to exaggerate, deadly not only to those who are afflicted with it, but to innocent persons, young and old, now living, and to generations yet unborn. That disease is syphilis.

The report of the United States Public Health Service, dated April 27, 1917, gives the following figures for the year 1916 for the city of New York, with an estimated population of 5,062,841:

	Cases reported	Rate per thousand
Syphilis -----	20,128	3.592
Tuberculosis -----	19,297	3.444
Smallpox -----	7	.001

The state of war compels the people of the United States to face conditions, rather than theories, in this matter, not only because venereal disease is the most disabling to which the soldier and sailor are exposed, but because the mobilization of armies, including the concentration in training camps of thousands of young men, vastly increases the "normal" perils from this source, and makes certain the spread of the infection upon the subsequent return of the armies to normal life after the war."

PROVISIONS FOR TUBERCULOUS RECRUITS.

Californians recently drafted into the army are now undergoing physical examinations and a considerable number of them will be rejected on account of recognized or suspected tuberculosis. The examining surgeon of each exemption board will report all such cases of tuberculosis to the State Board of Health, upon receipt of which report, the State Board of Health will refer such cases to the members of a staff of volunteer tuberculosis examiners, composed of physicians in the larger cities who are specially qualified for tuberculosis work. Such cases will be thoroughly examined and expert advice given by these specialists. The duties of the tuberculosis examiners will be as follows:

1. To make a thorough examination of the persons sent to him.
2. To advise the patient regarding his condition, the need for any special care or treatment, the precautions against spreading the disease, and the opportunities for obtaining supervision, care, and treatment. In order to give the needed advice to those who require assistance, it will be necessary for the examiner to ascertain in advance what public provisions have been made for home or sanitarium care in his part of the state.
3. To report the cases to the State Board of Health by forwarding the official data cards properly filled out.
4. To enter upon the card which will be sent for each patient such data as will be required, including a brief statement of the presence or absence of tuberculosis, its extent and location, the advice given the patient, and any recommendations, to the State Board of Health regarding the "follow-up" of the case.

Can you prove that you are under 21 or over 31, or must you forever be suspected of having falsified your age?

Perhaps a fond mother to save her son from the horrors of the trenches may swear that he is below the age limit; perhaps years later proof will be found that this man should have registered; imagine his chagrin at not having done his part in the war.

Perhaps there are slackers who in the absence of birth records may be able to shirk registration.

Surely on this day the need of complete birth registration is evident to all.

May we not hope that this call for the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 31 will awaken the people from their lethargy and lead at once to this forward step in our civilization—the *registration of every birth*.

THE WAR AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The war experiences of England, Canada and France indicate clearly the fallacy of sending physically unfit men to war. Mr. Jabez H. Elliott, at the last meeting of the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at Cincinnati, said:

"Canada's lessons from her war experiences have been many, some have been costly. We are not yet through and shall doubtless receive many more lessons, but we are progressing. Men, munitions, money are needed to win this war and these forces must be organized. The ultimate winner will be the one with men. Men are the prime requisite, and when we say men, we mean men medically fit. A man who becomes an invalid is a source of weakness to a fighting unit. We must prevent the enlistment of the potential invalid or of the unfit. Each man found medically unfit after enlistment represents a heavy burden upon the country.

First: *He is a nonproducer* during the whole time he is removed from civilian life; that is, during the period that he is in service, and during his subsequent period of disability.

Second: *He is a source of expense* while in training and if he should break down in an overseas training camp, each man up to the time of inception of his disability will represent an outlay of several thousand dollars in service pay, allowances, food and shelter and transportation overseas, while no one can estimate the expense of months of pensionable disability.

The problem of tuberculosis in the army is, like many others, one of prevention. True, cases will arise, even with the greatest care taken in selection of recruits, and to his association, its members and its affiliated societies will fall the duty and opportunity of caring for these cases. But dealing with it broadly, we must cut off the supply at its source.

There can be no doubt that prevention is the note to be sounded in this preparedness campaign against tuberculosis and that no tuberculous or potentially tuberculous citizen be attested. In using the term potentially tuberculous, it may be just as well to state that our modern conception of the disease tuberculosis as seen in the soldier or any adult, is that it is not a recently acquired disease; that we believe the soldier rarely becomes infected while on active service, but that cases developing under active service conditions represent an activation of an old and more or less quiescent focus."

AUTOMOBILE CAMPING GROUNDS.

The number of automobile campers in California has increased year by year until now they constitute a very large part of the automobile traffic. Not only do they travel to mountain, lake and coast resorts within the state, but they also engage in interstate touring to a large extent. Most of such campers travel at small expense, dressing roughly, camping along the highways and "roughing it" generally. They seldom stop at hotels, breaking away from civilization as much as possible. Frequently, however, they desire to stop near a town or city for the purpose of shopping, securing repairs or equipment. In such cases, they almost invariably camp at the outskirts of the town or city.

Since there are no facilities for the disposal of sewage and other wastes in such places, promiscuous camping just outside of a city may constitute a serious menace to the public health. It may be a menace to the community as well as to the other campers who may occupy the same camp site.

Realizing that the public health may be thus injured, several California cities have established free sanitary camping grounds within or near their corporate limits, to be used expressly by automobile campers. Pasadena, Sacramento, Oroville, Yreka, and probably many other places maintain such free camping grounds.

At McKinley Park in Sacramento the camping grounds are supplied with facilities for the disposal of sewage, shower baths, concrete camp stoves and wash racks for automobiles. Wood and water are provided free of cost, and the grounds are well illuminated. Wooden frames, to be covered with canvas, which is part of the equipment of every automobile camper, are provided, making it easy to construct a sleeping or dining tent. Tables and benches are also furnished.

The tourists' register kept in the Sacramento camping grounds indicates that many automobile campers who stop there are on the way to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, or the East. A great many such campers have come up the coast from Los Angeles, stopping in Sacramento, and are on their way to Eastern homes.

The establishment of municipal camping grounds should be encouraged. If properly conducted, they are a protection to the health of the community in which they may be established, as well as to the health of tourists. All such places should be under strict sanitary regulation, however, and every possible arrangement for cleanliness should be maintained.

SCREENING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Food Sanitation Act of 1909, chapter 104, section 4, reads as follows:

SEC. 4. The doors, windows and other openings of every food producing or distributing establishment, where practicable, shall be fitted with stationery or self-closing screen doors and wire window screens, of not coarser than 14 mesh wire gauze.

This section gives ample authority for properly screening all fruit and vegetable stands in California. Any local health department may secure such protection of food supplies through the application of the



Unscreened fruits and vegetables, piled high on the sidewalk, exposed to flies, dirt and street dust. Conditions such as these should not be permitted to exist anywhere in California, for their maintenance constitutes a violation of the Food Sanitation Act.

section above quoted. In addition to this law, some cities have ordinances by which the screening of fruit and vegetables is required. Oftentimes, the ordinance is enforced with considerable partiality, and many times it is not enforced at all. The exposure of fruits and vegetables to dust and flies is not appetizing, to say the least and it may have a direct bearing upon the public health.

HOW RECIPROCAL NOTIFICATION WORKS OUT.

The following letters from health officers of two California cities located near army posts and naval training stations, indicate the interest that these health officers have taken in protecting the health of civilians and soldiers in their cities. These letters came in response to requests from the California State Board of Health, that the health officers exchange reports of cases of communicable disease with the surgeons in charge of army posts and naval stations located near their cities.

*"California State Board of Health,
Sacramento, California.*

GENTLEMEN :

Your request for reports from Camp _____ received, and wish to state that the army post here and I have been exchanging reports for over a year and have gone further than the state law requires by placarding every house with a communicable disease in it, in order to protect soldiers more at this post. I am only too glad to help in any way I can to further protect the post here, and our community as well. So far, we have had very little to report to the camp surgeon, but will continue to comply as heretofore.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) _____

Health Officer."

*"California State Board of Health,
Sacramento, California.*

GENTLEMEN :

In reply to your favor of the 12th inst., I beg to state that we are cooperating with the surgeons of army and navy stations and making special weekly reports to them of communicable disease incidence in this jurisdiction, and in return we are receiving immediate reports from them.

I am happy to state that there is, at present, entire harmony, and both the army and navy are cooperating with us in every way to the end that health conditions may be maintained at a high standard.

Respectfully,

(Signed) _____
Health Officer and Superintendent."

WHY INFANT WELFARE WORK?

The following are from the notebook of a physician who examined children at a well attended infant welfare clinic, to which hundreds of California children were brought for physical examination. If any argument for infant welfare work is needed, these notes form a pathetic appeal for the correction of physical defects in children, to say nothing of the need for educating mothers in how to care properly for their children.

"Child 14 months old. Hydrocephalic, blind and paralyzed. No doctor consulted for child is 'only slow and will be all right, maybe.' Mother would not believe that child is blind."

"Boy 6 years old. Retarded mentally, defective palate, under-nourished, raised by grandparents, eats only what and when he pleases; no nourishing food, no bathing, no open windows."

"Baby 1 year old. Chews gum. Great joke."

"Something queer about the dirt in Mexico. Every time my baby eats it he gets sick."

"Is it all right for my husband to feed the baby sweet pickles and ketchup on his meat?" Baby 18 months old.

"Seven, eight or nine months old babies given the formulæ for babies two weeks old and fed every 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Doctor prescribed this while mother was at hospital. No instructions or follow-up work."

"Boy $7\frac{1}{2}$ years old, running ear since 7 months. Has never seen a doctor. Father deaf."

"Must a child have rash with every tooth?"

"Is it right to give a child fruit tied up in a cloth instead of straining it?"

"Is it right for children to have trouble in cutting teeth?"

"What shall I do for my baby, who is well except that he vomits all the time?"

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

Never in the history of this country has this question been of such vital interest to so many people as it is today.

Never before has the United States Government been so deeply interested in knowing the exact ages of the young men of the land.

So that never before has the public mind been so ready to grasp the great importance of complete birth registration.

In ordinary times as the years go by and problem after problem is taken up and settled our civilization grows; and the more rapidly these problems are taken up and settled the more rapidly this civilization grows.

In ordinary times the continual demands upon our attention first by one problem and then by another easily explains the temporary side-tracking in so many states of the problem of *complete birth registration*. It is not because the people believe birth registration unimportant, but the problem has simply been crowded to one side until a more favorable day.

When the story is told of the American arrested in London as a German spy, unable to obtain a birth certificate because his birth had never been recorded and because the doctor had died, but finally saved by the discovery of an old letter which told of his birth, the people grasp the point and agree that births should be registered; but as the story relates to somebody far away, somebody unknown, and probably never heard of before, the point is soon forgotten and no wave of strong public opinion is ever really started. So, too, the statements that birth records are needed to prove men of voting age, to establish old age pensions and pensions for the children of soldiers, to establish rights of inheritance, to determine how efficiently the states are protecting the health of the children, and to determine who is entitled to the protection of OUR FLAG, these statements are too apt to be treated as old axioms which call for no immediate reform.

The need for complete birth registration is recognized but the inertia of the people still prevails.

Thus in ordinary times the problems of civilization are settled slowly, but not so in time of war or after great catastrophes. Then the emergency or bitter experience brings quick results.

The city devastated by fire is so rebuilt as to guard against a second conflagration.

The terrible loss of life which follows overloading an excursion steamer soon results in more stringent laws and in greater safety for future travelers.

And today, this WAR CALL for the registration of our young men brings home the need of birth records to every community and to almost every family in the United States.

**REPORT OF ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES, MONTH OF
JUNE, 1917.**

By P. A. Surgeon C. L. WILLIAMS, in charge Joint Federal and State Plague Suppressive Measures.

During the month of June the work of ground squirrel eradication was, as usually happens this time of year, somewhat interfered with by the harvesting of crops, the scarcity of labor and the fact that land-owners were too busy, preventing any widespread work of this kind. However, a great deal was done towards perfecting plans for extensive poisoning operations later in the summer. Large quantities of poisoned grain were mixed by various landholders with the purpose of, through cooperation of adjoining owners, placing over large tracts of land at the same time.

A significant feature of the month was the discovery of a considerable number of plague-infected ground squirrels in the Altamont region of Alameda County, a locality in which, it was believed, that the infection had been stamped out. This is a fine example of the tenacious nature of plague infection among ground squirrels. Sporadic hunting in Santa Cruz and San Benito counties brought to light several plague infected squirrels in each. No additional infected squirrels have been found in San Mateo County or the city and county of San Francisco, despite fairly intensive hunting operations.

Plans were laid, to be followed up during the month of July, for cooperating with the State Horticultural Commissioner, who has signified his intention of conducting a state-wide campaign against these pests, under the authority of a new law, going into effect July 27. It is expected that cooperation between these two services can be readily arranged, and it is believed that the entrance of the horticultural commission into this field will very materially shorten the time to the final eradication of the ground squirrel, and with them bubonic plague infection.

The matter of cooperation during the new fiscal year was taken up with various counties in which the work is being carried on, and in most cases this office has been assured of material financial support. The present time is peculiarly favorable for the eradication of ground squirrels on account of the nation-wide sentiment for food conservation. The presence of the federal and state forces in certain counties gives these counties the chance of securing high returns for money expended in this manner.

An incident of some scientific interest was the shooting by one of the field inspectors of a white (albino) ground squirrel on the slopes of Mount Diablo. Albino ground squirrels are exceedingly rare. This is the only one reported this year.

Below is appended a tabulated statement of the work for the month.

Number of inspections and reinspections of lands-----	2,152
Acres inspected and reinspected-----	829.498
Acres treated with waste ball method-----	12,777
Acres treated with poisoned grain-----	221.503
Number of holes treated-----	54,559
Number of acres treated with destructors-----	430
Acres treated with hose and funnel-----	1,360

JULY MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of Health was held in Sacramento on July 7, 1917. The members present were Doctors Fred F. Gundrum, vice president; W. LeMoyne Wills, Edward F. Glaser, Robert A. Peers, and Wilbur A. Sawyer, secretary.

By formal resolution the board added epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis to the list of diseases which are required to be quarantined, and established the minimum period of quarantine of this disease as two weeks from the onset, and as much longer as the temperature is above normal. A resolution was passed adding Rocky Mountain spotted (or tick) fever and paratyphoid fever to the list of diseases which must be reported, and substituting "lobar pneumonia" for "pneumonia" in the same list.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was instructed to make a further investigation of sewage disposal in the Yosemite Valley, and to investigate the plans for sewage disposal from the Universal Packing Company's plant under construction near Fresno.

The secretary reported that the Board of Health, acting as a committee of the State Board of Registration, had prepared a list of nominations for the positions of examining surgeons to exemption boards serving under the draft act. These surgeons had been appointed by Governor Stephens for districts other than the ones in which they resided. A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary to make appropriate appointments of qualified physicians or institutions who will volunteer to examine tuberculosis cases among rejected drafted men, or to remove correctable defects among drafted men refused admission to the army on account of these defects.

A committee was appointed to select from the civil service lists of eligibles when they are received, persons to fill the positions of Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, District Health Officer (six positions), Epidemiologist, and Bacteriologist at the Southern Division Laboratory.

The board confirmed the action of the secretary in raising the rabies quarantine for the half of Siskiyou County lying west of the range of mountains just west of Humbug, Yreka and Gazelle. The eastern half of the county was left under quarantine as rabies was prevalent in certain sections.

The board confirmed the action of the secretary in raising the rabies quarantine of the whole of Modoc County on July 1, 1917. This quarantine had been in effect since November 1, 1915.

On the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, the Enloe Hospital at Chico was placed on the list of accredited training schools for nurses for one year.

An additional examination for certification as registered nurse was ordered by the passage of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, An emergency exists in the enrollment of nurses for the Red Cross nursing service in this state and the authorities at Washington have requested that a special examination be held at as early a date as possible; be it therefore

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, a special examination be held to meet this emergency, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, simultaneously, on August 22 and 23, 1917, and that the examination follow the routine of the regular examination.

Three nurses were given certificates as registered nurse through reciprocity.

Permits were given to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to supply well water to the people of Dixon; to the city of Antioch to supply filtered and chlorinated river water to its inhabitants; to the Monterey County Water Works to continue to supply river water to the people of Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel, and vicinity; and to the Vacaville Water and Light Company to supply water to the people of Vacaville. A temporary permit was given to the Sierra and San Francisco Power Company to supply water to the inhabitants of Sonora,

Tuolumne and Tuolumne County. A permit was granted to the Yosemite Lumber Company to discharge the sewage of Merced Falls into Merced River after clarification and chlorination.

The secretary was authorized to appoint Mr. George D. Leslie, at present Director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as State Registrar on July 27, 1917, when chapter 548, Statutes of 1917, will go into effect.

Hearings were held in the Food and Drug cases set for this date, and many of the cases were referred to the district attorneys for prosecution.

W. A. SAWYER,
Secretary.

THE CAMPERS' GOLDEN RULE.

Now that the time of camping out is approaching, it is time to impress upon those that seek the forests and mountains the importance of exercising the greatest care as to fires, as well as observing the requirements of cleanliness, to safeguard health and perpetuate the beautiful.

A golden rule has been formulated by the State Board of Health, which runs as follows:

"Leave your camp as you would like to find it. Burn or bury all refuse. Keep the playgrounds of America clean."

This is placing the matter on a higher plane. It appeals to the higher nature of the "camper" to do as he wishes others to do unto him. It also appeals to his patriotic sense requesting him to maintain the status of California's playgrounds as the playgrounds of America.

Those that go into the mountains for recreation, rest or love of nature, should leave their playgrounds as they found it—in its virgin natural beauty, bury the refuse, efface all signs of occupancy, so that they that follow after may enjoy the sympathy of nature unmarred by the discords of empty tin cans and other eyesores of civilization.—Quincy, Cal., National Bulletin 313.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION FOR JUNE, 1917.

W. A. SAWYER, M.D., Director.

MORBIDITY REPORTS.

GUY P. JONES, Morbidity Statistician.

Morbidity for June shows a great reduction in the number of cases of communicable diseases common in children, such as chickenpox, diphtheria, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and whooping cough. Measles, mumps and scarlet fever, however, are much more prevalent than they were during June of 1916. Diphtheria and whooping cough are not so prevalent as they were during the same month last year.

Smallpox.

Twenty-three cases were reported during June, 1917, as against five during June of 1916. These twenty-three cases were distributed as follows: Alameda City 2, Oakland 1, Fresno County 7, Fresno City 1, Los Angeles City 4, Sausalito 3, Needles 1, and San Bernardino City 4.

Typhoid Fever.

There were eighty-two cases reported during June, 1917, as against seventy during the month preceding. In June of 1916 there were one hundred and forty-three cases. The cases last month were distributed as follows: Alameda County 1, Alameda City 3, Berkeley 1, Oakland 5, Contra Costa County 2, Martinez 1, Fresno County 2, Fresno City 1, Imperial County 6, Brawley 1, Calexico 1, El Centro 1, Bakersfield 2, Delano 2, Susanville 1, Los Angeles County 1, Glendale 1, Los Angeles City 5, Pasadena 2, Monterey 1, King City 1, Salinas 1, Brea 1, Auburn 1, Blythe 1, Sacramento City 6, San Diego City 1, San Francisco 12, San Joaquin County 1, Stockton 4, San Luis Obispo County 1, Santa Barbara 1, San Jose 1, Solano County 1, Sonoma County 1, Petaluma 1, Santa Rosa 3, Stanislaus County 2, and Yolo County 1.

Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.

Fourteen cases of this disease were reported during June, 1917, an increase over May, during which month six cases were reported. The June cases were distributed as follows: Berkeley 1, Los Angeles City 4, San Diego City 2, San Francisco 3, Stockton 1, and Oxnard 3.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases were reported during June. These were in Long Beach one and Los Angeles City two.

Malaria.

Fifty-five cases were reported during June. All of these were reported from the interior valleys, with the exception of half a dozen cases reported from the larger coast cities, in patients who had become infected elsewhere.

Pellagra.

One case of pellagra was reported during June, the patient residing in Clovis, Fresno County.

Leprosy.

A single case of leprosy was reported from Calexico, the patient escaping almost immediately into Mexico.

Morbidity for June, 1917, by Weeks.

	Weeks ending—				Total, June, 1917	Total, June, 1916
	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30		
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	3	6	2	3	14	2
Chickenpox	99	100	76	61	336	372
Diphtheria	42	18	33	36	129	248
Erysipelas	6	8	10	12	36	36
Gonococcus infection	46	58	29	18	151	34
Malaria	13	17	7	18	55	47
Measles	527	508	421	247	1,703	293
Mumps	175	167	163	164	669	187
Pneumonia	23	21	34	29	107	90
Poliomyelitis	1	1		1	3	4
Scarlet fever	86	49	62	61	258	187
Smallpox	8	1	4	10	23	5
Syphilis	16	29	22	11	78	99
Tuberculosis	111	98	122	126	457	473
Typhoid fever	22	19	21	20	82	143
Whooping cough	68	67	77	52	264	318
Dysentery			15		15	3
Beri-beri						
German measles	59	50	27	32	168	2
Tetanus	1		1		2	3
Trachoma			1	1	2	4
Leprosy				1	1	1
Pellagra	1				1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	1			3	1
Totals	1,309	1,218	1,127	903	4,557	2,552

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

EDWARD T. ROSS, Sanitary Inspector.

During the month of June the rabies investigation in Siskiyou County was completed. A general sanitary survey was made of the city of Santa Cruz and sanitary inspections were made in Sacramento, Vacaville, Fairfax, Lockport, Antelope, and other places. In a number of the places visited it was noticed that section 4, Food Sanitation Act (approved March 6, 1909; Statutes 1909, p. 151), relating to the screening of food supplies, is not being properly enforced.

A number of sanitary reports covering food supply places, public schools, slaughterhouses, cheese factories, hotels, etc., were submitted during the month.

Summary of Operations.

Investigations (rabies)	1
Sanitary surveys (entire city)	1
Cities visited	9
Water supplies inspected	5
Sewage disposal systems	9
Food supply places	56
Hotels	6
Creameries	5
Laundries	6
Public camp grounds	3
Miscellaneous premises inspected	60
Total	161
Sanitary reports submitted	15

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR JUNE, 1917.

J. G. CUMMING, M.D., Dr. P.H., Director.

Typhoid Bacillus Carrier Number Twelve, Mrs. R. B.

Dr. P. J. Cuneo, health officer of Bakersfield, recently submitted stool specimens from two individuals—a nurse and a housemaid. He believed that there was a possibility that one or the other might be a typhoid carrier, because shortly after these women had been engaged for their respective occupations a case of typhoid fever occurred in the family employing them. The close contact of these employees with the food supply and their recent arrival in the household justified an examination of both to determine whether or not either was a carrier of typhoid bacilli. The examination was by the usual bacteriological procedure, with the result that Mrs. R. B. proved to be a typhoid carrier.

The number of cases of typhoid fever traceable to Mrs. R. B. can not be definitely stated, but her occupation—that of housemaid—made her particularly dangerous to those whose food she may have handled. The contract which all typhoid carriers enter into with the State Board of Health provides, among other requirements, that such carriers shall not engage in the handling of food, but may be employed in such occupations as will in no way endanger the public health.

It is urged that physicians in attendance upon typhoid cases, as well as local health officers, make investigations of cases to determine sources of infection—whether it be from flies, food, water, or indirectly from typhoid bacillus carriers.

Suspected Plague Cases.

In Oakland, two fatal cases, suspected of being plague, were investigated. Both of these proved negative for plague and the patients were shown to have died from meningitis, one tubercular and the other epidemic cerebro-spinal.

Diphtheria at Crockett.

About three months ago a case of diphtheria occurred in Crockett, the patient having recently come from a nearby town in which the disease was prevalent. Since the first case there have been five deaths and twelve reported cases. The recent fatalities and the increase in the number of reported cases caused the situation to be viewed with apprehension by the local deputy county health officer who requested an investigation, which is now being conducted by this bureau.

The bureau representative is taking swabs from all children in the town. A deputy has been appointed to enforce quarantine of all those identified as carriers and of recent active cases. The supervisors have voted a sum of money for the establishment and maintenance of a temporary isolation hospital, for which three nurses are provided. It is anticipated that at the termination of the epidemic, this hospital will be equipped for general public service.

The first two hundred swabs showed that 30 per cent were from diphtheria carriers. The interest manifested in the situation by local physicians, and their hearty cooperation with the bureau representative, will mean much in bringing about the control of a serious diphtheria situation.

An Investigation of the Linda Vista Cantonment Site.

At the present time a representative of the bureau is investigating the prevalence of communicable diseases in the locality surrounding the Linda Vista cantonment site. This work has been undertaken with the idea that the civil population surrounding the encampment should be made as free as possible from communicable diseases, thereby minimizing the exposure of troops to such diseases. The progress of this work will be reported later.

Division of Biological Examinations.

Summary of Examinations Made in the California State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of June, 1917.

Condition suspected	Positive	Negative	Inconclusive	Total
Main Laboratory at Berkeley—				
Anthrax -----	1	3	-----	4
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	6	14	4	24
Diphtheria (release) -----	10	19	-----	29
Gonococcus infection -----	34	12	-----	46
Hookworm -----		8	-----	8
Malaria -----		1	-----	1
Rabies -----	4	5	3	12
Syphilis (Wassermann test) -----	15	155	3	173
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	15	13	-----	28
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	4	24	3	31
Typhoid (excreta) -----	2	1	-----	3
Miscellaneous -----	1	2	1	4
				363
Northern Branch at Sacramento—				
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----		15	-----	15
Diphtheria (release) -----		5	-----	5
Gonococcus infection -----	1	-----	-----	1
Malaria -----	4	6	-----	10
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	5	15	-----	20
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	2	18	-----	20
				71
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno—				
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	4	9	1	14
Diphtheria (release) -----		10	-----	10
Malaria -----	1	3	-----	4
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----		2	1	3
Typhoid (Widal test) -----		5	-----	5
				36
Southern Branch at Los Angeles—				
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	4	36	1	41
Diphtheria (release) -----	4	19	2	25
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	7	19	-----	26
Typhoid (Widal test) -----		23	-----	23
				115
Total number of examinations -----				585

Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

Epidemiological Investigations and Other Special Investigations During June, 1917.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley—

An investigation of a suspected case of typhus fever at Los Banos.

A suspected case of plague at Oakland.

A suspected case of plague at Oakland.

Total number of investigations ----- 3

Division of Preventive Therapeutics.

Pasteur Treatment for the Prevention of Rabies by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of June, 1917.

	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed
Main Laboratory at Berkeley-----	1	0
Northern Branch at Sacramento-----	1	0
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno-----	0	0
Southern Branch at Los Angeles-----	1	4
Laboratory of Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of San Francisco Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	1	0
Laboratory of Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of San Diego City Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island, by deputized bacteriologist-----	0	0
Totals -----	4	4

Distribution of Laboratory Products.

Vaccine for the Prevention of Typhoid Fever Issued by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of June, 1917.

Number of physicians to whom vaccine was sent-----	11
Number of complete treatments sent-----	126

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Prophylactic Outfits Distributed During the Month of June, 1917.

Number of outfits, containing two ampoules each, issued-----	493
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Public Health Instruction.

Participation in Instruction in Public Health During June, 1917.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley-----	
Bacteriological instruction outfits sent out-----	0
Bacteriological instruction outfits in use-----	13

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, Director.

Births Must Be Reported Promptly.

The State Registrar wants and expects the prompt filing of the record of the birth of every baby born in California.

Amendments now effective require strict enforcement of the law both by the State Registrar and by all local registrars. Among the new blanks prepared by the State Registrar is Form 8, "Local Registrar's Report of Violation of Vital Statistics Registration Law." When the report for any month transmitted on the fifth day of the following month includes any certificates delayed from earlier months, then the local registrar must fill out and forward Form 8 for every such instance. This will mean that, if any birth certificate is not filed in due time for inclusion in the returns for the month when the birth occurred, a formal report must be made of the name and address of the physician or midwife responsible in the case, with the reason or excuse, if any, offered for the violation of the law, and a statement whether the same physician or midwife has failed or neglected to comply with the law previously.

California Not Yet a Registration State for Births.

California has been a registration state for deaths ever since 1906, but is not yet included in the recently established registration area for births, because the federal census authorities doubt the completeness of birth registration here. Close check must now be kept on returns from each city and rural district, in order to insure that the birth reports for each city, like the death reports, are absolutely complete, month by month, and also in order to have both birth and death reports for rural districts quite as complete as those for cities. The State Registrar is authorized now to remove forthwith any rural local registrar for failure or neglect to perform his duty as prescribed by the amended law.

The object of present day diligence in birth registration is to prevent serious loss and inconvenience to citizens in future years through carelessness or indifference at the present time on the part of physicians, midwives, or officials. Nobody knows whose baby of today may in future years be in serious need of a birth certificate to prove citizenship, acquire passports, establish age, or meet the requirements of laws undreamed of as yet.

Births, Deaths and Marriages for May.*

State Totals and Annual Rates. The following table shows for California as a whole, the birth, death and marriage totals for the current and preceding months in comparison with those for the corresponding months of last year, as well as the annual rates per 1,000 population represented by the totals for the current and preceding months. The rates are based on an estimated midyear population of 3,037,968 for California in 1917, the estimate having been made by the Census Bureau method with slight modifications.

Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Annual Rates per 1,000 Population, for Current and Preceding Months, for California: May.

Month	Monthly total		Annual rate per 1,000 population. 1917
	1917	1916	
May—			
Births -----	4,150	4,003	16.1
Deaths -----	3,333	3,234	12.9
Marriages -----	3,170	2,321	12.3
April—			
Births -----	4,350	3,973	17.4
Deaths -----	3,486	3,168	14.0
Marriages -----	3,220	2,075	12.9

The totals for May of this year for births and deaths show a small increase over the same month of last year, while the marriage total shows this year as considerably larger.

Length of Residence. The length of residence in California for the 3,333 decedents was as follows: Under 1 year, 155, or 4.7 per cent; 1 to 9 years, 589, or 17.7 per cent; 10 years and over, 1,499, or 45.0 per cent; life, 905, or 27.1 per cent, and unknown, 185, or 5.5 per cent.

County Marriage Totals. The counties showing the highest marriage totals for the month were as follows: Los Angeles, 687; San Francisco, 572; Alameda, 266; Orange, 150; Fresno, 121; San Diego, 110; Santa Barbara, 102; San Bernardino, 100; Sacramento, 97, and Kern, 65.

The aggregate for San Francisco and other bay counties was 981, against 737 for Los Angeles and Orange counties together.

County Birth and Death Totals. Exclusive of stillbirths in both cases, the birth and death totals for the month were as follows for the leading counties, arranged in decreasing order of birth registration:

*NOTE.—The present report is for the month preceding but two. This order must be followed, because of the publication of the Bulletin during the early part of the month, before the tabulation of records for the next preceding month is completed.

County	Births	Deaths	County	Births	Deaths
Los Angeles -----	1,048	834	Orange -----	108	58
San Francisco -----	610	599	San Joaquin -----	100	105
Alameda -----	389	299	Tulare -----	86	44
Fresno -----	193	105	Sonoma -----	69	74
Sacramento -----	145	99	Kern -----	68	48
Santa Clara -----	136	130	Contra Costa -----	61	40
San Bernardino -----	120	78	Stanislaus -----	58	22
San Diego -----	112	118	Humboldt -----	48	23

City Birth and Death Totals. Birth and death totals, exclusive of stillbirths, are presented similarly for the principal California cities below:

City	Births	Deaths	City	Births	Deaths
Los Angeles -----	685	502	Berkeley -----	54	33
San Francisco -----	610	599	San Jose -----	54	31
Oakland -----	255	180	Bakersfield -----	40	32
Sacramento -----	106	79	Alameda -----	37	24
Fresno -----	72	55	Long Beach -----	34	41
Stockton -----	57	65	Santa Ana -----	34	15
Pasadena -----	56	38	San Bernardino -----	32	30

Geographic Divisions (Infant Mortality). The following table presents data for geographic divisions to show in comparison with total births and deaths the number of deaths under one year as some indication of conditions with reference to infant mortality in different portions of the state:

Total Births and Deaths, with Deaths Under One Year, for Geographic Divisions: May.

Geographic division	Total live births	Total deaths, all ages	Deaths under 1 year
The State -----	4,150	3,333	307
Northern California-----			
Coast counties -----	170	176	13
Interior counties -----	225	164	18
Central California-----			
San Francisco -----	610	599	35
Alameda County -----	389	299	6
Other bay counties -----	120	111	12
Coast counties -----	254	207	6
Interior counties -----	849	556	46
Southern California-----			
Los Angeles city -----	685	502	11
Rest of Los Angeles County -----	363	332	20
Other counties -----	485	387	18

Causes of Death. The following table shows the classification of deaths in California for the current month, in comparison with the preceding month:

Deaths From Certain Principal Causes, With Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths for Current and Preceding Month for California: May.

Cause of death	Deaths: May	Proportion per 1,000	
		May	April
All causes -----	3,333	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever -----	14	4.2	2.5
Malarial fever -----	3	0.9	0.2
Smallpox -----			0.5
Measles -----	37	11.1	8.3
Scarlet fever -----	5	1.5	1.1
Whooping cough -----	25	7.5	7.4
Diphtheria and croup -----	16	4.8	6.3
Influenza -----	9	2.7	2.5
Other epidemic diseases -----	10	3.0	7.1
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	407	122.1	126.0
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	57	17.1	19.8
Cancer -----	266	79.8	75.8
Other general diseases -----	167	50.1	37.0
Meningitis -----	15	4.5	8.9
Other diseases of nervous system -----	230	69.0	73.8
Diseases of circulatory system -----	647	194.2	206.0
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	243	72.9	78.4
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	65	19.5	18.6
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	52	15.6	9.1
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	22	6.6	5.7
Other diseases of digestive system -----	164	49.2	48.2
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	268	80.4	77.8
Childbirth -----	41	12.3	11.2
Diseases of early infancy -----	119	35.7	32.1
Suicide -----	78	23.4	22.1
Other violence -----	236	70.8	73.2
All other causes -----	137	41.1	40.4

In May there were 647 deaths, or 19.4 per cent of all, from diseases of the circulatory system; 464, or 13.9 per cent from the various forms of tuberculosis, and 308, or 9.2 per cent from diseases of the respiratory system (pneumonia, etc.), the deaths from heart disease again outnumbering those from tuberculosis.

Other notable causes of deaths for the month were as follows: Violence, 314; Brights disease and nephritis, 268; cancer, 266; diseases of the digestive system, 238; and epidemic diseases, 119.

The deaths from epidemic diseases were as follows: Measles 37; whooping cough, 25; diphtheria, 16; typhoid fever, 14; influenza, 9; and other epidemic diseases, 13.

The deaths from the four leading epidemic diseases reported for the month were distributed by counties as follows:

Measles	Whooping cough	Diphtheria
Alameda -----	3 Alameda -----	1 Alameda ----- 2
Butte ----- 1	Fresno -----	4 Los Angeles ----- 2
El Dorado ----- 1	Imperial -----	1 Orange ----- 1
Fresno ----- 6	Los Angeles -----	4 San Francisco ----- 7
Kern ----- 1	Merced -----	1 San Joaquin ----- 2
Los Angeles ----- 9	Orange -----	2 Santa Barbara ----- 1
Marin ----- 1	Riverside -----	1 Santa Clara ----- 1
Sacramento ----- 1	Sacramento -----	1
San Benito ----- 1	Shasta -----	2 Total ----- 16
San Bernardino ----- 2	Solano -----	1
San Francisco ----- 1	Tulare -----	5 Typhoid fever
San Mateo ----- 1	Yolo -----	1 Alameda ----- 2
Santa Barbara ----- 1	Yuba -----	1 Fresno ----- 2
Santa Clara ----- 2	Total ----- 25	1 Imperial ----- 1
Shasta ----- 3		1 Kern ----- 2
Siskiyou ----- 1		1 Los Angeles ----- 3
Tehama ----- 2		1 San Francisco ----- 2
Total ----- 37		1 San Joaquin ----- 1
		1 Tulare ----- 1
		Total ----- 14

Sex, Race and Nativity. The proportion of the sexes among the 3,333 decedents in May was: Male, 2,005, or 60.2 per cent; and female, 1,328, or 39.8 per cent.

The race distribution of decedents was: White, 3,130, or 93.9 per cent of all; Japanese, 68; Negro, 67; Chinese, 58; and Indian, 10.

The 3,130 white decedents were classified by nativity as follows: California, 939, or 30.0 per cent; other states, 1,269, or 40.6 per cent; foreign countries, 855, or 27.3 per cent; and unknown, 67, or 2.1 per cent.

Age Periods. The 3,333 deaths reported for the month were distributed by age periods as follows: Under 1 year, 307, or 9.2 per cent; 1 to 4 years, 133, or 4.0 per cent; 5 to 9 years, 55, or 1.6 per cent; 10 to 19 years, 115, or 3.5 per cent; 20 to 29 years, 265, or 8.0 per cent; 30 to 39 years, 362, or 10.9 per cent; 40 to 49 years, 381, or 11.4 per cent; 50 to 59 years, 458, or 13.7 per cent; 60 to 69 years, 482, or 14.5 per cent; 70 years and over, 775, or 23.2 per cent.

Infant Mortality. The 307 deaths under 1 year of age were distributed by age in months as follows: Under 1 month, 151, or 49.2 per cent; 1 to 2 months, 43, or 14.0 per cent; 3 to 5 months, 48, or 15.6 per cent, and 6 to 11 months, 65, or 21.2 per cent.

The 307 deaths under 1 year of age, in comparison with the 4,150 live births reported for the month, represent an infant mortality ratio of 74 per 1,000 births.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR JUNE, 1917.

The bureau's spring drive for county appropriations has resulted in not only splendid financial returns, but better still, a keen evidence of the awakening of a belated, slumbering social consciousness in all of the committees where we have worked.

If the day comes, though we pray it will not, that our own troops are returned to California in need of sanatorium care, the counties, most of them, will not be found wanting in equipment for such care. Every building we plan is better than the last, and supervisors, generally, have shouldered their responsibilities. When the year's tuberculous death rate is lowered, as it must be, no small share of the credit will belong to them.

The time spent in going over sites has seemed long and unnecessary. Only one community in the state is playing the ostrich in the selection of a site. Were it not so serious, as to involve the health and happiness of hundreds of people, it would be ridiculous, their opposition and objection to decently housing and caring for the tuberculous poor of their community.

The appropriations are as follows:

Los Angeles County, \$75,000 to begin the work on a sanatorium in the foothills for early cases of tuberculosis. Following this appropriation and to further the development, the director has urged a one cent tax levy for the next four-year period. Workshops will be provided, a preventorium for children, with an open air school, and an infirmary for babies of tuberculous mothers is part of the plan. With this equipment, patients having a chance for recovery will get it before it is too late.

San Bernardino and Riverside counties, \$23,000. This is to be a fine building near the new \$125,000 hospital that San Bernardino County is building. The patients will have the benefit of the dairy and farm nearby.

Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, \$26,500. A site was selected after months of work in each county. To find land with water, sheltered from the wind, with acreage enough for gardens, accessible, yet far enough away not to prove objectionable, is not easy with the price of land almost prohibitive. However, at the very last moment, even after endorsing the joint county plan, the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce undertook, with some of the Realty Board, to upset the entire plan. To date, no other site has been offered except one on the county farm, though two trips have been made to Santa Barbara to inspect any of the "many sites" available. They have not been forthcoming and for a long time, at least, the tuberculous poor will remain, as they have for years, at the gateway of Santa Barbara's most fashionable residential district.

Fresno will appropriate an amount, probably \$10,000, for a preventorium for children to be used in connection with the present building. Twenty beds will be provided at first, and there will be a kitchen large enough to prepare the food for all of the tuberculosis patients. An open air school will occupy the center of the building. The plans are now being redrawn. The supervisors will appropriate whatever amount is needed. Last year, San Diego made an appropriation of \$10,000. The director has worked over a beautiful plan with the architect and the supervisors recently voted \$20,000 more to complete and equip it.

We shall find the following counties having adequate provision for the tuberculous of their county and drawing the subsidy by the first of the year:

Orange County has never had enough patients in its building to put in the extras necessary to qualify for the subsidy, but we will soon begin a survey there, since they average ninety deaths a year from tuberculosis, to find out where some of the nine hundred cases in the county are and bring them into the hospital. We shall have then subsidized county tuberculosis hospitals from San Diego as far north as San Luis Obispo County and into the San Joaquin Valley as far north as Kern County. From Santa Clara County north (San Mateo is the only missing link) to Alameda, Marin, San Francisco, and Solano County will soon have its own building. San Joaquin and Fresno counties are well cared for. Sacramento

and the northern counties will build soon. So our weakest spot in the state is from San Francisco north, from Sonoma to Humboldt County; Shasta can care for her adjoining and neighboring counties.

So, when our California boys come marching home again, we shall be glad if they do not need a place in any of these hospitals, but if they do, there will be splendid tuberculosis hospitals already established and running, and the "best will be none too good."

Hospitals Inspected.

Los Angeles -----	2	San Francisco -----	1
Fresno -----	1	Santa Clara -----	1
San Joaquin -----	1		

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene has created a subcommittee on furnishing hospital units for nervous and mental disorders to the United States Government, the project having been approved by Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas of the United States Army.

This subcommittee, of which Dr. Pearce Bailey of New York is chairman, is authorized to secure the services of alienists and neurologists to be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Medical Section, and to serve in the neuro-psychiatric units which are to be attached to the base and other hospitals of the military services of the United States. Further information will be given, and application forms sent to physicians qualified in this branch of medicine, on application by letter or in person to The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING FOR JUNE, 1917.

By C. G. GILLESPIE, C.E., Director.

Mr. Clyde F. Smith has joined the staff of the bureau as assistant engineer. Mr. Smith has had long experience in sanitary engineering work, having had charge of sewage treatment works in testing stations with the Sanitary District of Chicago and more recently with the Massachusetts State Board of Health, pioneer in sanitary engineering in this country.

On August 1st the bureau will establish a southern branch with Mr. Ralph Hilscher, assistant engineer, in charge. Headquarters will be located in the Union League Building, Los Angeles. It is intended that all sanitary engineering matters south of the Tehachapi and of Paso Robles will be directed from Mr. Hilscher's office after that date.

MILITARY.

Arrangement has been made with Colonel Charles Lynch, Chief of Medical Corps, Western Division, U. S. A., for periodic inspection and report to his department on the health and sanitation of cantonments and posts in California. This will be in addition to special assistance in giving impartial expert advice on the opportunity for safe and abundant water supply and good sewage and garbage disposal at prospective cantonments and posts in California.

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION.

The bureau is preparing to make nominations for members of the various County Examining Boards to the State Board of Health at its August meeting, as provided in the act. The law becomes effective July 27, 1917.

SWIMMING POOL ACT.

Application blanks for swimming pool registration and permits are being printed. It is intended that owners of all pools in the state, not actually for private use, shall apply for permit as soon as the law becomes effective, July 27. Informal application for permits have already been made for the following pools:

Bakersfield, Standard Oil Company.

Berkeley, California School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Cedarville, Menlo Baths.

Cedarville, Mrs. Grace Leonard.

Colfax, Colfax School for the Tuberculous.

Holtville, R. W. Smith & Son.

Long Beach, Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company.

Los Angeles, Pacific Electric Railway Company.

Madera, Municipal Swimming Pool.

Sacramento, Young Men's Christian Association.

San Bernardino, Young Men's Christian Association.

San Jose, Young Men's Christian Association.

San Luis Obispo, Municipal Swimming Pool.

Tulare, Municipal Swimming Pool.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Applications for Permit Filed—None.

Permits Granted.

Merced Falls, Yosemite Lumber Company. To discharge sewage of Merced Falls into Merced River with the provisions that:

- (1) The sewage shall first be clarified in the existing septic tank, to guard against shore nuisance.
- (2) The septic tank effluent shall be consistently chlorinated in amount to be prescribed by the State Board of Health from time to time.

- (3) Report of operation, chemical use and samples of the treated effluent shall be submitted on demand.
- (4) No important modifications or additions to works or mode of operation shall be made unless approved by the State Board of Health.

Plans Filed—None.

Investigations, Inspections and Reports.

Ukiah. June 1. At request of local officials, a visit was made to advise further regarding sewage disposal. The type of plant required was outlined and the city engineer is proceeding with preparation of plans.

Walnut Creek. June 7. A visit was made to ascertain if the pipe across the creek to sewage disposal plant had been repaired and if city had taken over the sewerage system from the Burgess Land Company. It was found that pipe had not been repaired and all sewage was flowing directly into the river. Mr. Burgess had promised to deed the sewerage system to the city, but at the time of visit the deeds had not been received.

Vacaville. June 13. The city is proceeding on a program of dyking up portions of its sewer farm to exclude sewage from the adjacent creek and to form ponds for intensive evaporation. From the depth of impounding, it is doubtful if the ponds will ever dry up and a troublesome mosquito problem appears likely.

Colfax. June 27. The sewage is passed through a septic tank, following which it is used promiscuously by Italian vegetable farmers on garden truck. Use of the sewage on certain vegetables eaten raw, or coming in contact in the course of marketing with such vegetables, was condemned for human consumption. In future the growers will receive approval of their crop plan before planting.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Applications for Permits Filed.

Vacaville, Vacaville Water and Light Company. To continue to supply water to Vacaville from existing wells.

Sonora, Sierra and San Francisco Power Company. To continue to supply water to Sonora, Tuolumne and Tuolumne County from Phoenix and Lyons reservoirs.

Salinas, Coast Valleys Gas and Electric Company. To continue to supply water to Salinas and adjoining territory in Monterey County, from four wells near the center of the city.

King City, Coast Valleys Gas and Electric Company. To continue to supply water to King City and adjoining territory in Monterey County from one well located southwest of the center of town.

Permits Granted.

Sonora, Sierra and San Francisco Power Company. Temporary permit to supply water to Sonora, Jamestown, Tuolumne and Tuolumne County from the Phoenix and Lyons reservoirs, pending further investigation by this board.

Vacaville, Vacaville Water and Light Company. To supply water to the inhabitants of Vacaville from existing wells.

Antioch. To supply water to the city of Antioch from the existing waterworks and filter plant, on the following conditions:

- (1) Sufficient alum shall be used to deliver a clear water at all times.
- (2) Sufficient chlorine shall be added to deliver a safe water at all times.
- (3) A monthly report shall be submitted to the State Board of Health.
- (4) Samples of water from sampling points, as directed, shall be submitted to the State Board of Health on demand.
- (5) No modifications or additions to works or the source of supply shall be undertaken without the approval of the State Board of Health.

Pacific Grove, the Monterey County Water Works. To supply water to the inhabitants of Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel and adjacent territory from the Carmel River.

Plans Filed—None.

Inspections, Investigations and Reports.

Petaluma, Petaluma Power and Water Company. June 25. This company obtains its water from four creeks in the hills about five miles north of the city. There is also an impounding reservoir holding 87,500,000 gallons, which is used when supply in creeks is not sufficient. Water flows to distributing reservoir of capacity of 2,750,000 gallons. Inspection showed that there were strong evidences of animal pollution on three of the creeks.

Vallejo. June 28 and 29. The supply is obtained from two storage reservoirs in Wildhorse Valley, about twenty miles northeast of the city. Reservoir No. 1 has a total capacity of 351,741,000 gallons and Reservoir No. 2 a total capacity of 651,000,000. Water flows from Reservoir No. 2 to Reservoir No. 1 and from there in an open channel to a diversion dam about two miles below. From the diversion dam the water is piped to the Fleming Hill Reservoirs Nos. 1 and 2, with a total capacity of 14,600,000 gallons. From these reservoirs water flows into the city mains. Inspection showed that the supply was free from contamination.

Vacaville, Vacaville Water and Light Company. June 13. The company has made all improvements recommended by the bureau, including housing over its wells, curbing up around them and excluding roof drainage and rain water.

Livermore. June 14. Repeat sampling on various combinations of the Los Positas wells was performed in an effort to ascertain if any individual well is responsible for the apparent contamination of the group. These are all shallow drilled wells and the conclusion is that the spongy surface layer from which they draw is slightly contaminated. Therefore no one well is responsible for the contamination.

Antioch. May 17 to 24. Exhaustive investigation of the Antioch filters and water supply was conducted. The principal findings are that the San Joaquin River at Antioch is grossly contaminated, the bulk of the contamination being due to the local sewage and not to the Stockton or upstream sewage, and that the pressure filters with proper addition of coagulant, in this case 0.7 grain per gallon, is ample to give a clear water without a coagulation basin; 1.5 pounds liquid chlorine per million gallons is sufficient for sterilization in this instance. The bureau will require the submission of monthly reports of operation beginning September 1.

Pittsburg. May 25 to June 2. An exhaustive study of the filtration plant and water supply was performed. The findings are not yet worked up in sufficient detail to draw conclusions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspection was made of the following resorts in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe: Phillips, Glen Alpine, Fallen Leaf Lodge, Tallac, The Grove, Young's Resort, Connelley's Resort, Camp Bell, Emerald Bay Camp, Pomin's, Al Tahoe, Tahoma Hotel, Moana Villa, McKinney's, Homewood Hotel, Tahoe Tavern, Tahoe Inn, Tahoe Vista, Tahoe City and Brockway. Most of the resort owners are successful in their efforts to comply with the requirements of the State Board of Health. Only in one case is there sewage contamination of Lake Tahoe. Most of the resorts have water-flushed fixtures and good sanitary waste disposal. There are, however, some low rate establishments which will probably eliminate themselves through the poor sanitary accommodations provided.

Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological examinations of water—219, of which 117 or 53 per cent showed contamination.

Chemical examinations of water—183 (partial).

Sanitary chemical examinations of water—3.

Mineral analyses of water—23.

Mechanical examinations of filter sand—5.

**REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS
FOR JUNE, 1917.**

E. J. LEA, M.S., Director.

This department has devoted considerable time this month to the inspection of dairies, including many of the dairies in the higher altitudes, which are not operated in the winter months.

The herds in the Yosemite Valley were found to be in good condition, and the sanitary features, with a few minor exceptions, were entirely satisfactory. The water supply was abundant and of excellent quality, and the pastures were more than adequate for the number of cattle. The various camps, with the exception of one small camp, had good facilities for handling milk. This small camp received five pails of milk per day, and made a practice of letting the milk stand overnight, after which it was skimmed and the skimmed milk served on the tables. The disposition of the cream was not learned. This infraction of the law, after having been called to the attention of the management, was immediately corrected.

The dairies in and around Truckee were nearly all in very bad condition. Corrals were exceedingly dirty and insanitary, stables were not properly constructed and proper provision was not made for the handling of milk.

Some of the dairies a few miles out of Truckee separate the cream from the fresh milk and ship the cream to San Francisco for butter-making purposes. The skimmed milk is then fed to hogs and calves.

The corrals of these dairies were in very bad condition. The pig pens were, in most cases, constructed adjoining the corrals. One dairy conveyed the milk from the corral to the separator house, a distance of nearly one hundred feet, through a three-fourths inch gas pipe. The inside of this gas pipe was heavily coated with decomposed milk, which made it impossible to deliver clean milk to the separator. Other dairies used the same system for conveying milk to the separator, but in most cases the pipes were shorter.

Detailed instructions were given to each proprietor in regard to the necessary changes which should be made in order to conform to the law, and a subsequent inspection will be made in the near future in order to see that the instructions are carried out.

The sanitary conditions in connection with the milk supplies at the summer resorts south of Truckee, generally speaking, are good.

A large number of dairies in the Monterey district were found to have many insanitary features. Extensive improvements are now in progress, due to the activity of this department.

Three hundred and forty-two samples of foods, drugs and miscellaneous materials were received at the laboratory during the month of June. These samples were classified as follows:

Official Samples.

Foods.

Beverages -----	3	Milk chocolate -----	1
Capsicum -----	1	New-nut confection -----	2
Cheese -----	1	Taffy -----	2
Coffee -----	1	Egg albumen -----	1
Condiments -----	19	Extracts -----	3
Catsup -----	14	Peppermint -----	1
Mexican hot -----	2	Raspberry -----	1
Mustard pickles -----	1	Vanilla -----	1
Salad mustard -----	1	Fish -----	3
Sweet pickles -----	1	Herring -----	1
Confectionery -----	14	Salmon -----	1
Candy figs -----	1	Sardines -----	1
Caramels -----	1	Fruit -----	6
Chocolate creams -----	4	Fig paste -----	3
Icing for cake -----	2	Oranges -----	2
Maple sugar -----	1	Strawberries -----	1

Gum scrap for gumdrops -----	1
Ice cream -----	7
Liquors -----	49
Absinthe -----	2
Amer Picon -----	2
Bitters -----	1
Brandy -----	1
Cognac -----	2
Gin -----	15
Green opal -----	1
Vermouth -----	9
Whiskey -----	15
Wine -----	1
Macaroons -----	

1 Meat -----	4
7 Chopped meat -----	2
49 Sausage -----	2
Milk, fresh -----	6
Mineral waters -----	12
Molasses -----	4
Poultry red pepper -----	1
Salad oil -----	1
Semolina paste -----	2
Syrups -----	2
Orange -----	1
Pineapple -----	1
Vegetables (beans) -----	4
Vinegar -----	4

Drugs.

Acid aceto-salicylic -----	1
Camphorated oil -----	1
Essence of peppermint -----	1
Hair tonic -----	1
Sweet oil -----	1

1 Syrup, wild cherry bark -----	1
1 Tincture aconite root -----	1
3 Tincture iodine -----	1
1 Witch hazel -----	2
1	

Unofficial Samples.*Foods.*

Baking powder -----	2
Beverages -----	1
Bran -----	1
Candy -----	3
Catsup -----	2
Cocoanut -----	1
Coffee -----	1
Egg substitute -----	1
Egg yolk dried -----	1
Flour, white -----	4
Gelatine -----	2
Liquors -----	14
Cognac -----	1
Gilka-Kummel -----	2

2 Gin -----	1
1 Imitation absinthe -----	1
1 Pepsin brandy -----	1
3 Vermouth -----	1
2 Whiskey -----	5
1 Wine -----	2
1 Malted milk -----	4
1 Meat -----	3
1 Chopped meat -----	1
4 Sausage -----	2
2 Molasses -----	2
14 Oranges -----	1
Sardines -----	3

State Institution Samples.*Foods.*

Baking powder -----	12
Chicory substitute -----	1
Coffee -----	22
Coffee substitute -----	4
Cream of tartar substitute -----	4
Currie powder -----	4
Feed -----	3
Alfalfa meal -----	1

12 Meat scraps -----	1
1 Limestone grit -----	1
22 Flour -----	1
4 Gelatine -----	1
4 Olive oil -----	3
4 Peas -----	1
3 Sauce, Worcestershire -----	1
Vinegar -----	7

Miscellaneous.

Bluing -----	5
Cleansers -----	5
Disinfectants -----	8
Laundry ink -----	5
Lye -----	1
Soap -----	40
Chip -----	10

5 Hand -----	10
5 Laundry -----	12
8 Sand -----	6
5 Shaving -----	2
1 Starch, wheat -----	1
Washing powders -----	4

Cases Referred to District Attorneys.

Name of article	Offense	Accused dealer	Locality
Absinthe, extract of	Adulterated; sale prohibited.	Henry Holman	Oakland
Absinthe -----	Adulterated; sale prohibited.	P. S. Sambuck	San Francisco
Alcohol -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; below standard.	Monte Santa Wine Co., Inc.	Oakland
Alcohol, pure -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; diluted with water.	Jaffe & Co., Inc.	San Francisco
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Henry Holman	Oakland
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Edwin's Cafe, Edvin J. Wong, Prop.	Oakland
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Cordano & Bardoni	Sacramento
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	W. J. Thorburn	Oakland
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Rebago & Cordano	Oakland
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Alvernaze & Paulino	Sacramento
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Lewis Silva, Saloon	Sacramento
Amer Picon -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Pera Bros.	San Francisco
Brandy -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Rose City Importing Co.	Oakland
Brandy -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Hartman Bros.	San Francisco
Brandy -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	The Mart	Vallejo
Butter -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; excessively rancid.	Oudahy Packing Co.	Oakland
Camphorated oil -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Geo. C. Clement	Oakland
Oatsup, tomato -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; decomposed and filthy vegetable substance.	Sam R. Palandech, Majestic Restaurant	Sacramento
Oatsup, tomato -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; decomposed and filthy vegetable substance.	Joe Gianelli Co., Inc.	Stockton

August, 1917]

BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

87

Chocolate -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; part of fat abstracted.	Basket Grocery, A. H. Reith-----	San Francisco
Coffee -----	Adulterated and dried fruit and other foreign vegetable matter.	New York Cafe, G. Getas-----	San Francisco
Cognac -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	V. Canton -----	Oakland
Cognac -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Joe de Bonis-----	Vallejo
Cognac -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Julius Levin Co.-----	San Francisco
Conserva -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.	Joe Gianelli Co., Inc.-----	Stockton
Cordial, blackberry -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	M. Isaacs -----	San Francisco
Oreme de Menthe -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; stale, decomposed animal substance.	D. Martin -----	San Francisco
Eggs -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Swift & Co.-----	San Francisco
Gin -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Mrs. Jane Berry -----	Oakland
Gin* -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Portola Cafe -----	Sacramento
Gin -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	E. J. Janowitz-----	San Francisco
Gin -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	M. P. Bennett, Prop., St. Vincent Hotel.	Vallejo
Gin -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	A. Oobrol, Saloon-----	Suisun
Gin -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	J. C. Murphy-----	Suisun
Ginger and Brandy -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; statements on label false.	Louis Brownstone, The Mart-----	San Francisco
Molasses -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials for New Orleans molasses.	The Sunset Grocery-----	Oakland
Oil Bergamot -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; below standard; imitation.	Penn Drug Co., T. W. Toomey, Pres.	San Francisco
Pie Topping -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; decomposed animal substance.	Joe Lowe Company-----	Los Angeles
Rum, Jamaica -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	A. N. Welander-----	Oakland

*Referred on two counts.

Cases Referred to District Attorneys—Continued.

Name of article	Offense	Accused dealer	Locality
Rum, Jamaica -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Christian Schlenker -----	Lafayette
Rum, Jamaica -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Aubry & Williams -----	Oakland
Rum, Jamaica -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Mrs. Jane Berry -----	Oakland
Rum, Jamaica -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; inferior material substituted.	Rose City Importing Co.-----	Oakland
Sauce, Chili -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and composed vegetable substance.	H. N. Edlin, Inc.-----	San Francisco
Spinach, canned -----	Adulterated; contains copper sulfate.	Sunset Grocery Co.-----	Oakland
Sweet oil -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Geo. C. Clement -----	Oakland
Tincture iodine -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; below standard.	Geo. C. Clement -----	Oakland
Tuna in olive oil* -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and composed animal substance.	Italian Canneries Corp., A. Alberti, Secretary.	Los Angeles
Vermouth, Italian -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	D. Martin -----	San Francisco
Vermouth -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Henry Holman -----	Oakland
Vermouth* -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Majestic Restaurant, Sam R. Palandech.	Sacramento
Vermouth -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Chargin's Liquor Store -----	Sacramento
Vermouth, French -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Edwin's Cafe, Edwin J. Wong -----	Oakland
Vermouth, Italian -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Commercial Exchange, A. Michel-Otti.	San Francisco
Vermouth, French -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Alvernaze & Paulino -----	Sacramento
Vermouth, French -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Geo. Wisseman Co.-----	Sacramento
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Mrs. Jane Berry -----	Oakland
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Monte Santa Wine Co., Inc.-----	Oakland
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	V. Canton -----	Oakland

Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Morris Isaacs -----	San Francisco
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Washington Wine Depot-----	Oakland
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Lesser's, Inc., "Washington Market"	San Francisco
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Rogers & Grimes-----	San Francisco
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Rogers & Amarol-----	Vallejo
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Weinstein's, Inc. -----	San Francisco
Whiskey -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Western Liquor Co.-----	San Francisco
Wine -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Edvin's Cafe, Edvin J. Wong-----	Oakland
Wine -----	Adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials.	Louis Cerles -----	San Francisco

*Referred on two counts.

Convictions Under Foods and Drugs Acts, Reported During June, 1917.

Name of article	Offense	Accused dealer	Locality	Result
Absinthe	Adulterated and mislabeled	Henry Holman	Oakland	Fined \$5
Amer Picon	Adulterated and mislabeled	W. J. Thorburn	Oakland	Fined \$10
Amer Picon	Adulterated and mislabeled	Edvin J. Wong	Oakland	Fined \$5
Amer Picon	Adulterated and mislabeled	Henry Holman	Oakland	Fined \$5
Amer Picon	Adulterated and mislabeled	A. N. Welander	Oakland	Fined \$5
Amer Picon	Adulterated and mislabeled	John Rebargon	Oakland	Fined \$10
Amphorated oil	Adulterated and mislabeled	Wm. McK. Stewart	Santa Rosa	Fined \$25
Amphorated oil*	Adulterated and mislabeled	Belden & Upp	Santa Rosa	Fined \$50
Chocolate	Adulterated and mislabeled	Castelazo & Sons	Los Angeles	Fined \$5
Chopped meat	Adulterated and mislabeled	Joseph Dont	Santa Rosa	Fined \$5
Coffee	Adulterated and mislabeled	Edvin J. Wong	Oakland	Fined \$5
Coffee	Adulterated and mislabeled	A. N. Welander	Oakland	Fined \$5
Cognac	Adulterated and mislabeled	Maranetto & Violetti	San Francisco	O. R. 30 days
Eggs	Adulterated and mislabeled	C. F. Voorhies	Oakland	Fined \$10
Gin	Adulterated and mislabeled	Mrs. Jane Berry	San Francisco	O. R. 30 days
Gin	Adulterated and mislabeled	Maranetto & Violetti	Santa Rosa	Fined \$10
Gin	Adulterated and mislabeled	Ed Aliven, Saloon	Santa Rosa	Fined \$5
Gin	Adulterated and mislabeled	Walter Schmid	Santa Rosa	Fined \$5
Gin	Adulterated and mislabeled	E. J. Janowitz	San Francisco	Fined \$5
Oil, salad	Adulterated and mislabeled	R. E. Reeves	Oakland	Fined \$5
Oil of sandalwood	Adulterated and mislabeled	Wm. McK. Stewart	Santa Rosa	Fined \$25
Oranges	Adulterated and mislabeled	M. Cohn & Sons	Oakland	Fined \$10
Rum, Jamaica	Adulterated and mislabeled	Aubry & Williams	Oakland	Fined \$10
Rum, Jamaica	Adulterated and mislabeled	Mrs. Jane Berry	Oakland	Fined \$10
Rum, Jamaica	Adulterated and mislabeled	A. N. Welander	Oakland	Fined \$10
Sausage	Adulterated and mislabeled	Castagna & Gervasoni	Petaluma	Fined \$10
Syrup, raspberry	Adulterated and mislabeled	F. J. Lapcik	San Francisco	Fined \$5
Tuna	Adulterated and mislabeled	Italian Canneries Corporation	Los Angeles	Fined \$25
Vermouth	Adulterated and mislabeled	C. H. Fuller	Oakland	Fined \$10
Vermouth	Adulterated and mislabeled	Edvin J. Wong	Oakland	Fined \$5
Vermouth	Adulterated and mislabeled	Henry Holman	Oakland	Fined \$10
Whiskey	Adulterated and mislabeled	J. F. Mohr	San Francisco	Fined \$10
Whiskey	Adulterated and mislabeled	Aubry & Williams	Oakland	Fined \$10
Whiskey	Adulterated and mislabeled	Mrs. Jane Berry	Oakland	Fined \$10
Whiskey	Adulterated and mislabeled	F. J. Lapcik	San Francisco	Fined \$5
Wine	Adulterated and mislabeled	Edvin J. Wong	Oakland	Fined \$5

*Referred on two counts.

Articles of Food Condemned Upon Physical and Chemical Examination as Unfit for Food, During Month of June, 1917.

Material	Amount	Condition	Locality	Disposition
Apricots -----	8 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Beans, string -----	7 jars -----	Colored with copper sulphate -----	Oakland -----	Destroyed
Beans -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Berries -----	17 cans -----	Swelled -----	Castroville -----	Destroyed
Blackberries -----	4 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Blackberry preserves -----	18 doz. bots. -----	Decomposed -----	San Luis Obispo -----	Destroyed
Catsup -----	2½ doz. bots. -----	Decomposed -----	San Luis Obispo -----	Destroyed
Catsup -----	2 gals. -----	Decomposed -----	Paso Robles -----	Destroyed
Cherries -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Chiles -----	4 cans -----	Decomposed -----	Antioch -----	Destroyed
Chocolate creams -----	250 lbs. -----	Wormy, decomposed -----	San Francisco -----	Destroyed
Clams -----	2 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Corn -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Corn -----	4 cans -----	Decomposed -----	Milpitas -----	Destroyed
Currants -----	7 pkgs. -----	Wormy -----	Milpitas -----	Destroyed
Eggs, frozen -----	1,200 lbs. -----	Decomposed -----	Petaluma -----	Destroyed
Figs, dried -----	15 lbs. -----	Decomposed -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Fish -----	6 cans -----	Swelled -----	Castroville -----	Destroyed
Herring -----	98 lbs. -----	Decomposed -----	San Francisco -----	Oiled
Hominy -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Honey, strained -----	1 quart -----	Rancid -----	Milpitas -----	Destroyed
Jelly, raspberry -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Lamb ribs -----	15 lbs. -----	Decomposed -----	Oakland -----	Denatured
Mexican Hot -----	4 jars -----	Decomposed -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Milk, condensed -----	3 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Miscellaneous canned goods -----	6 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Olive oil -----	5 bottles -----	Rancid -----	Milpitas -----	Destroyed
Onion salad -----	6 bottles -----	Decomposed -----	Santa Maria -----	Destroyed
Oysters -----	2 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Peaches -----	10 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Pears -----	7 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Peas -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Peas -----	9 cans -----	Colored with copper sulphate -----	Santa Maria -----	Destroyed
Pickles, dill -----	1 can -----	Decomposed -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Pickles -----	9 bottles -----	Musty -----	Niles -----	Destroyed
Pickles -----	63 bottles -----	Musty -----	Mission San Jose -----	Destroyed
Pimento -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Pineapple -----	2 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Plums -----	2 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Raspberries -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Salad dressing -----	9 bottles -----	Decomposed -----	Antioch -----	Destroyed
Salmon -----	1 can -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Sardines -----	2 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Sauerkraut -----	5 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Shrimps -----	3 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Tomatoes -----	15 cans -----	Swelled -----	Pittsburg -----	Destroyed
Tomato sauce -----	12 cans -----	Sour -----	San Francisco -----	Destroyed

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION 170.

Sweetened Condensed Milk, Condensed Skimmed Milk, Sweetened Condensed Skimmed Milk, Dried Milk, Dried Skimmed Milk, and Malted Milk.

The following definitions and standards for sweetened condensed milk, condensed skimmed milk, sweetened condensed skimmed milk, dried milk, dried skimmed milk, and malted milk were adopted by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, August 7, 1916, and were approved by the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials (August 10, 1916, and by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, November 22, 1916):

Sweetened condensed milk, sweetened evaporated milk, sweetened concentrated milk, is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from the whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before and ten days after calving, to which sugar (sucrose) has been added. It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty-eight per cent (28.0%) of total milk solids, and not less than eight per cent (8.0%) of milk fat.

Condensed skimmed milk, evaporated skimmed milk, concentrated skimmed milk, is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from skimmed milk, and contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty per cent (20.0%) of milk solids.

Sweetened condensed skimmed milk, sweetened evaporated skimmed milk, sweetened concentrated skimmed milk, is the product resulting from the evaporation of a considerable portion of the water from skimmed milk to which sugar (sucrose) has been added. It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty-eight per cent (28.0%) of milk solids.

Dried milk is the product resulting from the removal of water from milk, and contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty-six per cent (26.0%) of milk fat, and not more than five per cent (5.0%) of moisture.

Dried skimmed milk is the product resulting from the removal of water from skimmed milk and contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not more than five per cent (5.0%) of moisture.

Malted milk is the product made by combining whole milk with the liquid separated from a mash of ground barley malt and wheat flour, with or without the addition of sodium chlorid, sodium bicarbonate, and potassium bicarbonate in such a manner as to secure the full enzymic action of the malt extract and by removing water. The resulting product contains not less than seven and one-half per cent (7.5%) of butter fat and not more than three and one-half per cent (3.5%) of moisture.

The foregoing definitions and standards are adopted as a guide for the officials of this department in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act.

The following Notices of Judgment have been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetylsalicylic acid. <i>See Acid.</i>		Brandy, cognac, essence:
Acetylsalicylic acid tablets. <i>See Tablets.</i>		Leerburger Bros. ----- 4696
Acid, acetylsalicylic:		raisin :
Cutino Drug & Sundry Co.----- 4686		Margulis, Myer ----- 4693
Import Drug Specialties----- 4686, 4692		Cake flavor:
Spielman, M. ----- 4692		Getz, M. & Co.----- 4662
Apples, evaporated:		Cassia, oil. <i>See Oil.</i>
Town, L. S.----- 4697		Catsup. <i>See Tomato ketchup.</i>
Balsam copaiba:		Chestnuts:
Lathrop, H. R., & Co.----- 4661		Cuneo Bros. ----- 4659
Stallman Import & Export Co. 4661		Dashields, J. H.----- 4678
Beans, pork and:		Descalzi Bros. ----- 4660
Gibson Canning Co.----- 4682		Garbini Bros. & Co.----- 4660
Miller Bros. & Co.----- 4695		Garcia & Maginni Co.----- 4659
Thomas Canning Co.----- 4681, 4684		Stevens Bros. ----- 4654, 4658

Chocolate flavored icing paste:		Pork and beans. <i>See Beans.</i>
Lowe, J., Co. -----	4670	Pulp, tomato. <i>See Tomato pulp.</i>
Condensed milk. <i>See Milk.</i>		Raisin brandy. <i>See Brandy.</i>
Copaiba, balsam:		Raisins:
Lathrop, H. R., & Co.-----	4661	Wood & Selick Co.----- 4674
Stallman Import & Export Co.-----	4661	Shad. <i>See Fish.</i>
Eggs,		Tomato,
liquid:		ketchup:
Baltic Chemical Co.-----	4672	Flaccus, E. C., Co.----- 4694
Brown, Morris -----	4665	paste:
shell:		Alloway Packing Co.----- 4663
Beatrice Cold Storage Co.-----	4671	Roncoroni, George ----- 4663, 4679
Essence cognac brandy. <i>See Brandy.</i>		Vecchi, Luigi ----- 4664, 4683
Evaporated apples. <i>See Apples.</i>		pulp:
Extract, lemon:		Rider Packing Co.----- 4689
Hickok, J. N., & Son.-----	4699	Scottsburg Canning Co.----- 4700
Fish,		Vienna Canning Co.----- 4687
shad:		purée:
Shipman, B. M. -----	4688	Owensboro Canning Co.----- 4656
Geese, frozen:		Tomatoes, canned:
New York & New Jersey Beef and Provision Co. -----	4698	Miller Bros. & Co.----- 4669
Grape juice, Duffy's:		Remedy—
Vineland Grape Juice Co.-----	4657	Kennedy's, Dr. D., favorite:
Icing,		Kennedy's, Dr. D., Sons----- 4673
chocolate-flavored paste:		standard:
Lowe, J., Co. -----	4670	Standard Medical Society----- 4676
Kennedy's, Dr. D., Favorite Remedy:		Sardines:
Kennedy's, Dr. D., Sons-----	4673	McCurdy, J. J.----- 4690
Ketchup, tomato. <i>See Tomato ketchup.</i>		North Lubec Mfg. & Canning Co. 4680
Lemon flavor. <i>See Extract.</i>		Union Sardine Co.----- 4690
Liquid eggs. <i>See Eggs.</i>		Shad, frozen:
Milk, condensed skimmed:		Shipman, B. M.----- 4688
Sharpless, P. E., Co.-----	4668	Shell eggs. <i>See Eggs.</i>
Oil, cassia:		Tablets, acetylsalicylic acid:
Hymes Bros. Co.-----	4667	Annis, I. H.----- 4675
Oysters:		Rigrish, F. R.----- 4677
American Oyster Co. ----- 4651, 4652, 4653, 4655		Walnuts:
Riehl, Jacob -----	4666	Bennett, Day & Co.----- 4691
		Grace, W. R., & Co.----- 4685

REPORT OF BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES FOR JUNE, 1917.

ANNA C. JAMMÉ, R.N., Director.

A Special Examination.

The Bureau of Nursing Service of the American Red Cross is responsible for the organization of the nursing personnel under the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross. All nurses are enrolled and sent into active service through this bureau. In order that a good standard of efficiency may be maintained one of the requirements for enrollment is that the nurse shall be a registered nurse.

That it may assist in enlarging the enrollment of the nurses of our state the board has authorized a special examination of graduate nurses for the certificate of registered nurse to be held in San Francisco and Los Angeles on August 22-23.

This examination will follow the routine and be of the same scope as the regular examinations held in April and October of each year, and will not replace the regular examination that is to be held next October. It is open to graduates of accredited schools and should be taken by those who find themselves at this critical time without their R. N. Applicants for the examination should communicate with the bureau not later than August 15, on which day the lists will be closed.

A large number of nurses will be required, not only for foreign service, but for our military service in this state and we should be able, as rapidly as possible, to organize our nursing personnel in base hospital units or emergency detachments and be fully prepared to meet the needs for service as they arise.

The New Bulletin.

A new publication of the bureau, Survey of Schools of Nursing and List of Accredited Schools, is now in circulation. This bulletin fills a great need at the present time when attention is strongly drawn toward the study of nursing and many young women are contemplating preparation for this work. This bulletin gives full information covering each accredited school and will be of aid to applicants in selecting their school.

The bulletin has been sent to colleges, schools, libraries and individuals on the mailing list. It has also been sent to boards of examiners in other states and to schools, libraries, and individuals outside the state on the mailing list. Those who desire to have this bulletin will please communicate with the bureau and a copy will be mailed without cost.

Summer Courses at the University of California.

The summer session courses in Public Health Nursing, Hospital Administration, and Methods of Teaching in Schools of Nursing, shows a most gratifying result in the enthusiasm and interest of a large group of nurses who are attending the University of California summer school. Considering that this is the first summer that courses of this character have been introduced, the fact that 58 nurses are registered for the public health work, 33 for hospital management, and 30 for teaching in schools of nursing, demonstrates the need that is felt by nurses for this instruction. Heretofore it has been necessary for the nurses of our western states to go to Chicago for this special instruction as nowhere west of Chicago is a course of this character given. The nurses of California have been frequently criticized for not interesting themselves in public health work and the reason is very obvious—the expense of a long journey, tuition, and maintenance in an eastern city has deterred many ambitious and qualified nurses from taking this special work.

The University of California offers particular advantages for the establishment of this postgraduate study as it is in easy access to field study in San Francisco and Oakland. Now that the work has been started and the need of it fully

demonstrated, we may hope that a full year course with university credit may be established, which will without doubt be attractive to the nurses of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states.

Never has there been a greater need for well-trained nurses in public health work, hospital administration and for teachers in schools of nursing, all of which requires special preparation. In a training school this special preparation can be given to a very limited extent, as the nurse must first of all acquire her technique and she is not in a position to obtain an understanding of the principles underlying the work of a public health nurse and which make for her success. Hospital administration, always complicated machinery, is becoming increasingly so with our new economic conditions. - The success of a hospital lies almost entirely with the administrator, and for the multitudinous duties of such a position the nurse must have very special instruction. Much of the nonsuccess of students in schools of nursing may be attributed to poor methods of teaching, the teacher having undertaken the work without adequate preparation. The methods of teaching employed in many of our schools have been largely responsible for the decline in the number of well-educated and otherwise qualified women to enter the schools, and on the other hand in those where the teaching and discipline is of a good character the schools are overfull and with a waiting list. This shows very conclusively how great is demand, indicating what must be done to perfect the system of training our nurses in this state.

The universities of California and Stanford, by their cooperation in establishing prenursing and postgraduate courses, are fulfilling a great function in bringing into the ranks of nursing, women who will be able to meet the demand for the teacher and the public health worker and who should have the vision and wisdom that will enable us to train a larger force for the task that is before us in California.

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alameda County—		Kern County—
Dr. J. Hal Cope-----	Pleasanton	Dr. C. A. Morris-----Bakersfield
Alameda-----	Dr. A. Hieronymus	Bakersfield-----Dr. P. J. Cuneo
Albany-----	Dr. J. F. Diddle	Delano-----Dr. George H. Shrodes
Berkeley-----	Dr. J. J. Benton	Maricopa-----Dr. H. N. Taylor
Emeryville-----	Dr. A. T. Drennan	McKittrick-----Dr. Robert C. Dear
Hayward-----	Dr. F. W. Browning	Taft-----Dr. E. A. D. Jones
Livermore-----	Dr. J. K. Warner	Tehachapi-----Dr. N. J. Brown, Jr.
Oakland-----	Dr. Kirby B. Smith	
Piedmont-----	Dr. Benj. T. Mouser	
Pleasanton-----	Dr. J. Hal Cope	
San Leandro-----	Dr. Luther Michael	
Alpine County—		
Mr. Fred S. Dunlap---	Markleeville	
Amador County—		
Dr. G. L. Lynch-----	Amador City	
Jackson-----	H. E. Kay	
Sutter Creek-----	W. A. Burres	
Butte County—		
Dr. L. L. Thompson-----	Gridley	
Biggs-----	R. W. Simmons	
Chico-----	W. H. Marshall	
Gridley-----	Dr. L. Q. Thompson	
Oroville-----	Dr. W. F. Gates	
Calaveras County—		
Dr. George F. Pache, Angels Camp		
Angels Camp-----	Dr. E. W. Weirich	
Colusa County—		
Dr. G. W. Desrosier-----	Colusa	
Colusa-----	Dr. G. W. Desrosier	
Contra Costa County—		
Dr. W. S. George-----	Antioch	
Antioch-----	Dr. W. S. George	
Concord-----	Dr. F. F. Neff	
Hercules-----	F. P. McManus	
Martinez-----	Dr. Edwin Merrithew	
Pinole-----	Dr. M. L. Fernandez	
Pittsburg-----	Dr. H. E. Peters	
Richmond-----	Dr. Chas. R. Blake	
Walnut Creek-----	Dr. C. R. Leech	
Del Norte County—		
Dr. E. M. Fine-----	Crescent City	
Crescent City-----	Dr. E. M. Fine	
El Dorado County—		
Dr. L. M. Leisenring-----	Placerville	
Placerville-----	G. H. Wickes	
Fresno County—		
Dr. G. L. Long-----	Fresno	
Clovis-----	Dr. M. S. McMurtry	
Coalinga-----	Dr. C. W. Hutchison	
Firebaugh-----	Dr. H. J. Greven	
Fowler-----	Chas. Chapman	
Fresno-----	Dr. C. Mathewson	
Kingsburg-----	Dr. J. A. Gillespie	
Reedley-----	Dr. Chas. H. Traber	
Sanger-----	Dr. Thos. F. Madden	
Selma-----	Dr. Fred H. Williams	
Glenn County—		
Dr. F. M. Lawson-----	Willows	
Orland-----	Dr. S. Iglick	
Willows-----	Dr. W. H. Walker	
Humboldt County—		
Dr. Joseph Walsh-----	Eureka	
Arcata-----	Dr. G. W. McKinnon	
Blue Lake-----	Dr. Chas. N. Mooney	
Eureka-----	Dr. L. A. Wing	
Ferndale-----	Dr. J. A. Lane	
Fortuna-----	Dr. Orville Rockwell	
Imperial County—		
Dr. R. K. McGuffin-----	Imperial	
Brawley-----	Dr. Eugene Le Baron	
Calexico-----	Dr. W. L. Ellis	
El Centro-----	Dr. F. A. Burger	
Holtville-----	C. A. Johnston	
Imperial-----	Dr. R. K. McGuffin	
Inyo County—		
Dr. I. J. Woodin-----	Independence	
Bishop-----	John B. Clarke	
Kern County—		
Dr. C. A. Morris-----	Bakersfield	
Bakersfield-----	Dr. P. J. Cuneo	
Delano-----	Dr. George H. Shrodes	
Maricopa-----	Dr. H. N. Taylor	
McKittrick-----	Dr. Robert C. Dear	
Taft-----	Dr. E. A. D. Jones	
Tehachapi-----	Dr. N. J. Brown, Jr.	
Kings County—		
Dr. C. L. Scott-----	Hanford	
Corcoran-----	Dr. J. T. Peery	
Hanford-----	Dr. B. Robbins	
Lemoore-----	Dr. W. P. Byron	
Lake County—		
Dr. W. E. Upton-----	Kelseyville	
Lakeport-----	P. H. Millberry	
Lassen County—		
Dr. W. E. Dozier-----	Susanville	
Susanville-----	Dr. F. D. Walsh	
Los Angeles County—		
Dr. C. R. Dirks, acting	Los Angeles	
Alhambra-----	Dr. F. E. Corey	
Arcadia-----	Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord	
Avalon-----	Dr. J. J. Peckham	
Azusa-----	Dr. John E. Hill	
Beverly Hills-----	Dr. Lowell G. Frost	
Burbank-----	Dr. E. H. Thompson	
Claremont-----	Dr. F. W. Thomas	
Compton-----	E. E. Elliott	
Covina-----	Dr. J. D. Reed	
Eagle Rock-----	Dr. C. H. Phinney	
El Monte-----	Dr. S. L. Corpe	
El Segundo-----	R. F. Davis	
Glendale-----	Dr. R. E. Chase	
Glendora-----	Dr. A. L. McCarty	
Hermosa Beach-----	B. F. Brown	
Huntington Park-----	Dr. W. Thompson	
Inglewood-----	Dr. H. A. Putnam	
Long Beach-----	Dr. R. L. Taylor	
Lordsburg-----	Dr. J. E. Hubble	
Los Angeles-----	Dr. L. M. Powers	
Manhattan Beach-----	Llewellyn Price	
Monrovia-----	Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord	
Monterey Park-----	Dr. J. S. Trewella	
Pasadena-----	Dr. Stanley P. Black	
Pomona-----	Dr. N. J. Rice	
Redondo Beach-----	Dr. D. R. Hancock	
San Fernando-----	Dr. Benj. B. Ward	
San Gabriel-----	Dr. Ruth Purcell	
San Marino-----	Dr. W. LeMoine Wills	
Santa Monica -----	Dr. F. J. Wagner	
Sawtelle-----	Dr. A. B. Hromadka	
Sierra Madre-----	Dr. R. H. Mackerras	
South Pasadena-----	Dr. C. F. Metcalf	
Tropico-----	Dr. Wm. C. Mabry	
Venice-----	Dr. W. M. Kendall	
Vernon-----	Dr. O. R. Stafford	
Watts-----	Dr. E. J. Riche	
Whittier-----	Dr. W. H. Stokes	
Madera County—		
Dr. L. St. John Hely-----	Madera	
Madera-----	Dr. L. St. John Hely	
Marin County—		
Dr. J. H. Kuser-----	Novato	
Belvedere-----	Dr. Florence Scott	
Larkspur-----	J. R. McGuffick	
Mill Valley-----	James V. Chase	
Ross-----	Dr. Thos. U. Smyth	
San Anselmo-----	Dr. O. W. Jones	
San Rafael-----	Dr. W. J. Stone	
Sausalito-----	Dr. Allen H. Vance	
Mariposa County—		
Dr. F. L. Wright-----	Mariposa	
Mendocino County—		
Dr. S. L. Rea-----	Ukiah	
Fort Bragg-----	Dr. L. C. Gregory	
Point Arena-----	Conrad Nicks	
Potter Valley-----	W. T. Eddie	
Ukiah-----	Dr. Lew K. Van Allen	
Willits-----	Dr. F. C. Gunn	

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

Merced County—		San Francisco (city and county)—
Dr. J. L. Mudd	Merced	Dr. W. C. Hassler—San Francisco
Gustine	Dr. C. E. Stagner	San Joaquin County—
Los Banos	Dr. R. Jadarola	Dr. John T. Davison—Stockton
Merced	Dr. D. W. Zirker	Lodi—Dr. S. W. Hopkins
Modoc County—		Stockton—Dr. Linwood Dozler
Dr. W. E. Coppedge	Alturas	Tracy—Dr. J. G. Murrell
Alturas	Dr. John Stile	San Luis Obispo County—
Mono County—		Dr. C. J. McGovern—San Luis Obispo
Dr. C. H. Wood	Bridgeport	Arroyo Grande—Dr. H. A. Gallup
Monterey County—		Paso Robles—T. A. Hurley
Dr. J. A. Beck	Salinas	San Luis Obispo—W. F. Cook
King City	Dr. D. Brumwell	San Mateo County—
Monterey	C. A. Kiernan	Dr. F. Holmes Smith—San Bruno
Pacific Grove	James P. Evans	Burlingame—Dr. Jane H. Parkhurst
Salinas	W. E. Hallock	Daly City—Dr. A. H. Rankin
Napa County—		Hillsborough—C. M. Hirschey
Dr. O. T. Schulze	Napa	Redwood City—Dr. J. L. Ross
Calistoga	L. Randall	San Bruno—Dr. F. Holmes Smith
Napa	Alex. Hull	San Mateo—Dr. W. C. McLean
St. Helena	J. G. Johnson	So. San Francisco—Dr. J. C. McGovern
Nevada County—		Santa Barbara County—
Dr. Carl P. Jones	Grass Valley	Dr. G. S. Lovern—Santa Barbara
Grass Valley	Dr. G. E. Chappell	Lompoc—Dr. C. B. Constable
Nevada City	Geo. H. Calanan	Santa Barbara—Dr. C. S. Stevens
Orange County—		Santa Maria—Dr. O. P. Paulding
Dr. A. H. Domann	Santa Ana	Santa Cruz County—
Anaheim	Dr. J. W. Truxaw	Dr. Wm. H. Keck—Santa Cruz
Brea	Dr. W. W. Davis	Santa Cruz—Dr. H. E. Piper
Fullerton	Dr. J. H. Lang	Watsonville—Dr. F. H. Koepke
Huntington Beach	Dr. G. A. Shank	Santa Clara County—
Newport Beach	J. A. Porter	Dr. Wm. Simpson—San Jose
Orange	Dr. F. L. Chapline	Alviso—Dr. J. I. Beattie
Santa Ana	Dr. J. I. Clark	Gilroy—Dr. John A. Clark
Seal Beach	Dr. J. Park Dougall	Los Gatos—Dr. R. Seldon Anthony
Stanton	Dr. J. H. Swan	Mayfield—Dr. F. M. Seibert
Placer County—		Morgan Hill—Dr. W. D. Miner
Dr. John Manson	Lincoln	Mountain View—Dr. A. H. MacFarlane
Auburn	Dr. G. H. Fay	Palo Alto—H. F. Gray
Colfax	Dr. R. A. Peers	San Jose—Dr. D. A. Beattie
Lincoln	F. R. Elder	Santa Clara—Dr. G. W. Fowler
Rocklin	Wm. H. Keeley	Sunnyvale—Mrs. Norman Schofield
Roseville	G. W. Lohse	Shasta County—
Plumas County—		Dr. S. T. White—Redding
Dr. B. J. Lasswell	Quincy	Coram—
Riverside County—		Kennett—Dr. J. P. Sandholt
Dr. James G. Baird	Riverside	Redding—E. A. Rolison
Banning	Dr. L. M. Ryan	Sierra County—
Beaumont	Dr. F. D. West	Dr. O. A. Eckhardt—Downieville
Blythe	Dr. W. H. Chapman	Loyalton—B. M. Wheeler
Corona	Dr. W. S. Davis	Siskiyou County—
Elsinore	Dr. E. M. Arenschield	Dr. J. Roy Jones—Yreka
Hemet	Dr. H. O. Miller	Dorris—Dr. A. A. Atkinson
Perris	Dr. J. W. Reese	Dunsmuir—Herman Woodward
Riverside	Dr. C. W. Girdlestone	Etna—Dr. W. H. Haines
San Jacinto	Thomas Lloyd	Fort Jones—S. R. Taylor
Sacramento County—		Montague—Hugh W. French
Dr. J. H. Leimbach	Isleton	Sisson—Dr. Paul Wright
Sacramento	Dr. G. C. Simmons	Yreka—Dr. J. Roy Jones
San Benito County—		Solano County—
Dr. J. M. O'Donnell	Hollister	Dr. W. C. Jenney—Vacaville
Hollister	Dr. J. M. O'Donnell	Benicia—Dr. P. B. Fry
San Juan	Joseph De Lucchi	Dixon—John C. Benson
San Bernardino County—		Fairfield—F. L. Morrill
Dr. L. M. Coy	San Bernardino	Rio Vista—Dr. Albert F. Wellin
Chino	Dr. Elgar Reed	Suisun—Dr. A. G. Bailey
Colton	Dr. J. A. Champion	Vacaville—Dr. H. P. Palmer
Needles	Dr. A. S. Parker	Vallejo—Dr. E. A. Peterson
Ontario	Dr. Calvert L. Emmons	Sonoma County—
Redlands	Dr. F. H. Folkins	Dr. J. H. Shaw—Santa Rosa
Rialto	Dr. L. P. Barbour	Cloverdale—
San Bernardino	Dr. F. M. Gardner	Healdsburg—Dr. J. W. Seawell
Upland	E. R. Bowman	Petaluma—Dr. R. B. Duncan
San Diego County—		Santa Rosa—Dr. Jackson Temple
Dr. O. G. Wickerski	San Diego	Sebastopol—Dr. J. B. Blackshaw
Chula Vista	Dr. Leila Latta	Sonoma—J. H. Albertson
Coronado	Dr. Raffael Lorini	Stanislaus County—
East San Diego	Dr. C. R. Carpenter	Dr. J. L. Hennemuth—Modesto
El Cajon	Dr. Chas. R. Knox	Modesto—Dr. E. V. Falk
Escondido	Dr. B. L. Crise	Newman—Dr. H. V. Armistead
La Mesa	Dr. L. W. Zochert	Oakdale—Dr. F. W. McKibbon
National City	Dr. Will L. Allen	Turlock—Dr. G. L. Wilson
Oceanside	Dr. R. S. Reid	
San Diego	Dr. A. E. Banks	

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

Sutter County—	Tuolumne County—	
Dr. I. W. Higgins-----Live Oak	Dr. Wm. L. Hood-----Sonora	
Yuba City-----Dr. J. H. Barr	Sonora-----W. H. Dennis	
Tehama County—	Ventura County—	
Dr. W. F. Maggard-----Corning	Dr. A. A. Maulhardt-----Oxnard	
Corning-----Dr. O. F. Rudolph	Fillmore-----Dr. Will R. Manning	
Red Bluff-----Dr. Walter Gavey	Oxnard-----Dr. Ralph W. Avery	
Tehama-----Dr. J. H. Belyea	Ventura-----J. H. Hardey	
Trinity County—	Santa Paula-----Dr. B. E. Merrill	
Dr. D. B. Fields-----Weaverville	Yolo County—	
Tulare County—	Dr. W. J. Blevins-----Woodland	
Dr. W. A. Preston-----Visalia	Davis-----Dr. W. E. Bates	
Dinuba-----Dr. Wm. Whittington	Winters-----Dr. R. E. Peck	
Exeter-----Dr. J. F. Dungan	Woodland-----Frank Mumma	
Lindsay-----Dr. C. W. Locke		
Porterville-----Dr. O. C. Higgins		
Tulare-----Dr. J. B. Rosson		
Visalia-----Dr. A. W. Preston	Yuba County—	
	Dr. J. H. Barr-----Marysville	
	Marysville-----Dr. A. L. Miller	
	Wheatland-----W. H. Niemeyer	

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List of Diseases Reportable by Law

Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Beri-beri	Paratyphoid Fever
Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic)	Pellagra
Chickenpox	Plague
Cholera, Asiatic	Pneumonia (Lobar)
Dengue	Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria	Rabies
Dysentery	Rocky Mountain Spotted (or Tick) Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
German Measles	Smallpox
Glanders	*Syphilis
*Gonococcus Infection	Tetanus
Hookworm	Trachoma
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Malaria	Typhoid Fever
Measles	Typhus Fever
Mumps	Whooping-cough
	Yellow Fever

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

Quarantinable Diseases

Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic)	Poliomyelitis
Cholera, Asiatic	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Leprosy	Typhus Fever
Plague	Yellow Fever

Section 16, Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

"While it is the duty of the attending physician to make the record of birth, and it is the duty frequently of the health office to receive and record such certificate, it is the duty of every parent to make sure that the legal record is completed as to the birth of each child. Legally, until such record is made, the physician has not completed his care of the case, and is therefore not entitled to his fee."

—H. B. HEMENWAY.

DR. CHARLOTTE REID,
U.C. HOSPITAL,
2ND & PARNASSUS AVE.,
S.F. CAL.